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Regd. No. B. 196

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXX VII NO. 157 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 4, 1949 Price: 2 ANNAS

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE EYEWEAR
BALIWALLA & HOMI LTD.
AWARDED GOLD MEDALS
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SWEEPER STABBED AT DADAR

Strikers Turn Violent

BOMBAY, Sunday

SOME of the striking sweepers of Bombay Municipality are reported to have adopted violent methods to stop "loyal" workers from going to work. This morning a 'loyal' sweeperwas stabbed at dadar. He later on died in the K.E.M. Hospital.

According to information gathered, deceased Veera Jiva, along with some loyal sweepers, was going to work in a lorry. When the lorry stopped at Kesarwadi, Dadar, Veera came and stood on the footboard of the vehicle. Suddenly a person approached the lorry unnoticed and stabbed Veera with a knife.

Veera dropped down bleeding while his assailant managed to escape. Veera was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died in the night.

So far, no arrest has been made, but the police are trying to trace Veera's assailant.

There is no change in the strike situation of the Municipal sweepers, which has now entered its seventh week.

Decision To Postpone Strike

BOMBAY, Sunday: The managing Committee of the Overseas Communications, Service Staff Union have decided to defer the strike ballot fixed for July 5 to a later date.

The decision was taken in response to a telegram received from the Government of India's Ministry of Communications inviting the Union Representatives to meet the Deputy Minister for Communications, on July 6 for discussion of the Union demands.

Mr. V. R. Pradhan, President of the Union, and Mr. D. B. Taraporewalla, its General Secretary will leave for Delhi on July 6.

On June 22 last, the Managing Committee called for a strike ballot to be taken at Bombay New Delhi, Madras Kirkee and Dhond, on the issue of increased dearness allowance and scales of pay.

REVOLT AGAINST TITO PREDICTED

BERLIN, July 3 (UPA).

Reports from Eastern Europe said today that Soviet-backed guerillas will rise against the government of Yugoslay Premier Marshal Tito between August 1 and 10.

Usually reliable sources said that the Communist "Information Bureau" backed by the Kremlin, was ready to back up its economic blockade of Yugoslavia with a rebellion sparked by partisans of the "Macedonian League" and aided by Greek and Albanian guerillas. The informants said that Tito's **Cominform neighbours ..would start** the ball rolling by provoking "minor border incidents" intended to keep a large part of Yugoslavia Militia busy at frontier guard duty.

The Macedonian League, dominated by the Cominform, was reported to be seeking non-Communist recruits in the south Yugoslavia state of Macedonia using the Russian promise of Macedonian independence as the bait.

These sources said that Yugoslavia's new trade agreements with the West and her efforts to float a loan from United States to offset the effects of the Eastern economic boycott inspired the Cominform to speed up its anti-Tito efforts. These informants believed that border incidents provoked by Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania "might start very soon" if it appeared that the United States was willing to grant Tito a loan.

The Cominform has already organized a "free Yugoslav government" made up of refugees from Yugoslavia living in Moscow and satellite capitals.

These informants said that a special purge commission operating in Cominform countries is in charge of the arrangements for the reported rebellion.

NEW DELHI, July 2 (PTI): Government of India have decided to allow traders to move gram 'churi' and 'besan' by rail on private account from stations in Patiala and East Punjab States Union to all destinations other than stations in the Bombay Province, the Ministry of Food announced today.

TEN INJURED IN CALCUTTA

Sequel To Cracker Explosions

CALCUTTA, July 3 (PTI): Ten persons were injured in two cracker explosions in Calcutta during the past 24 hours.

In one incident the explosion occurred when some coolies were weighing scrap iron inside a godown in North Calcutta today, injuring four persons, one seriously.

Six persons—members of a family—were similarly injured in an explosions in a house in Central Calcutta. It is stated that a school boy of the family while returning home picked up the missile not knowing what it was and when he placed it on the floor of the house the explosion occurred, injuring all those inside the room, including the boy and his mother. Three of the injured were admitted to hospital.

MINOR CLASH IN OLD DELHI

Twelve Injured

NEW DELHI, July 3 (PTI): Twelve persons were slightly injured in a minor clash in Sabzi Mandi, in Old Delhi, today. Police are patrolling the area and the situation is now normal.

A communique issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi said: "Today about 8.30 a.m. in Subzi Mandi, a petty affair led to "marpit" (beating) in which 12 persons received simple injuries.

"The situation was promptly brought under control. As a precautionary measure, police patrolling and picketing has been intensified.

"The situation in all parts of the city is normal".

COLLECTIVE FINE

A press note issued by the District Magistrate, Delhi, at eight P.M says:

A collective fine of Rs. 25,000 has been realised under the East Punjab Public Safety Act from the permanent shopkeepers of Sabzimandi fruit and vegetable market. A few preventive arrests have been made.

It has been fully proved that the boy connected with the petty affair is of unsound mind and was under treatment for the same. The situation in the city is quite normal.

NATIONAL NARCOTICS BOARD MEETING

The first meeting of the All-India Narcotics Board was held at New Delhi on July 1, to discuss steps to limit production of poppy, as far as possible, to medical and scientific purposes, in cousonance with the declared policy of the Government of India. Photo shows: (Left to right)—Mr. P. M. Nabar, Chief Advisory Chemist; Mr. N. N. Chakravarty, Commissioner of Excise, Assam; Mr. M. Khan, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Government of Madhyabharat; Mr. Saldanha, Under-Secretary, Central Board of Revenue; Mr. S. N. Mitra, I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise, U.P.; Mr. A. N. Sathanathan, Member, Central Board of Revenue, Chairman of the Board, Mr. V. R. Adige, Secretary, Industries and Commerce Department, Government of Rajasthan, and Mr. A. N. Puri, Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

SHANGHAI RADIO STATION BOMBED

Nationalist Attempt To Cut Off City

SHANGHAI, July 3 (PTI-Reuter).

CHINESE Nationalist bombers struck three times at Shanghai to-day in a determined bid to isolate the city from the outside world by wiping out the Chenju wireless station in a north-west suburb.

But they failed to put the station out of action though about 20 bombs were dropped in the area—the main point for receiving or sending radiograms abroad. It was learned unofficially that only one pillar and part of the administrative building were damaged.

No official statement has yet been issued.

LEAFLETS DROPPED

The attacks came 24 hours after a Nationalist fighter bomber had scattered leaflets naming the city's telegraph and wireless installations as one future bombing target. Flying a height of about 6,000 feet, the bombers leisurely circled the city after they had unloaded their bombs.

The heaviest was the third attack, carried out by Liberators, about noon. Each raid lasted about half an hour and then the planes made off in a southerly direction. No official casualty figures are yet available, but unofficial estimates range from two to ten.

Nanking also reported a visit from a Nationalist plane to-day, but it only scattered leaflets.

DIMITROV'S BODY TAKEN TO SOFIA

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPA): A six-horse drawn gun carriage carried Premier Georgi Dimitrov's body at 10 a.m. (Moscow Time) this morning from the Trade Union Hall to the Byelorussian railway station from where a special funeral train sped it across the Ukraine and Rumania to Bulgaria.

On Saturday, the body lay in state admitting hundreds of thousands of citizens to pay homage to the dead Communist premier. Premier Josef Stalin personally took up several minutes' vigil round the flag-draped, flower-laden body.

While black bordered flags fluttered from practically every building of the capital today, all newspapers appeared in black borders and devoted about a half of their total space to pay tribute to Dimitrov.

SOFIA MOURNS

SOFIA, July 3 (UPA): Thousands of black flags fluttered at half mast throughout Sofia this morning in mourning for the death of Premier Georgi Dimitrov.

Dicitrov's obituary published here said that "there is no man in Bulgaria's history who has done as much as Comrade Dimitrov for our people."

ASSAULT ON RED WORKER

European Manager's Apology

Apologies for alleged assaults on Chinese workers were published to-day by Mr. A. Pollock, Manager of the British-owned Shanghai Tramways, and Mr. Randall Gould, American Editor of the Shanghai "Post," which has ceased publication. In the North China "Daily News" to-day, Mr. Gould formally apologised for an alleged assault on four workers and promised there would be no repetition.

Mr. A. Pollock published his apology in the Communist Party newspaper "Liberation Daily", expressing "deep regret" over an alleged incident involving Chief-Inspector R. Matheson, Assistant-Superintendent of the Shanghai Tramways, who was said to have attacked a Chinese worker. The apology said Mr. Matheson would be dismissed, and promised compensation for the injured Chinese.

(Mr. Matheson was reported to have been arrested in Shanghai on June 20 after the alleged incident).

S. K. PATIL BACK

BOMBAY, Sunday

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Mayor of Bombay, arrived in the city today after his seven week world tour.

The TWA plane carrying Mr Patil landed at the Santa Cruz airport at 1.25 a.m. At the airport, Mr Patil was received by municipal officials, Corporators and members of the B. P. C. C.

Mr Patil will meet the press at Congress House at 10 a.m. on Monday.

INDIA GREETS AMERICA

NEW DELHI, July 3: The following is the text of the message conveyed from the Prime Minister of India to His Excellency the Secretary of State for the U.S.A. on the anniversary of the American Independence Day:

"May I offer you, the Government and people of the United States of America our most cordial greetings on the anniversary of yiur Independence Day. India hopes that, with the continued co-operation of your great country in all spheres of activity, it would be possible to ensure lasting peace and growing prosperity to a troubled world."

The Secretary of States has sent the following reply:

"Thank you very much for your thoughtful message of cordial greettings on the anniversary of the independence of the United States. This Government is confident that world peace and prosperity can be ensure through co-operation amongst all nations similarly dedicated to these objectives."

BRITAIN PRAYS FOR RAIN!

LONDON, July 3 (UPA): A worried Britain went to the Church today to pray for rain. Londoners, who accept fog as a matter of course, are getting worried as the sun, which has been shining for more than a fortnight, continued to blaze down brightly.

The drought is drying up reservoirs and dairy officials reported that burned out pastures may soon affect the milk allocation scheme. London's Water Board forbade the population to water their gardens and the washing of car became a misdemeanor. Cars patrolled the streets of Devon with loud speakers proclaiming that "not a drop of water must be wasted".

London has not had rain since June 13.

Hotels Fined For Overcrowding

PURI, July 3 (PTI): A mobile court functioning here on the night of Rathajatra Festival ordered managers of eight boarding houses in Puri to pay fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 on the charge of causing overcrowing and insanitary conditions"

The total amount of fines realised in course of the night was Rs. 1,150.

RAJASTHAN PREMIER SERVED WITH NOTICE

Provincial Congress Chief Demands Resignation

MATTER REFERRED TO SARDAR

JAIPUR, July 3 (PTI)

PANDIT Hiralal Shastri, Premier of Rajasthan, said here to-day that he and his colleagues have been served with a notice by Jainarain Vyas, President of the Rajasthan Provincial Congress Committee, asking them to resign from office immediately.

In an interview Pandit Shastri said that Mr. Vyas pointed out that a no-confidence motion having been passed against the present Cabinet, they no longer enjoyed the confidence of the people and should give way to a new Ministry.

Pandit Shastri has referred the matter to the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

CABINET CRISIS IN KERALA

Protest Against Choice Of Ministers

TRIVANDRUM, July 3 (PTI):—Three prominent Travancore Congress leaders, Mr. K. Sankir Pillai, Mr. P. R. Chakko and Mr. Varadharajan Nair resigned their membership of the Working Committee of the District Congress yesterday when the new Ministers of the United State of Travancore and Cochin were sworn in, according to reports here today.

These leaders resigned, it is stated, owing to difference of opinion with the party leader of the choice of the Ministers of the new Cabinet.

From yesterday afternoon, until early morning today, Premier T. K. Narayana Pillai, Attorney General K. A. Gangadhara Menon, Mr. R. V. Thomas, Mr. John Philippose, Mr. A. Mathew, Mr. Sanku Pillai, Mr. P. T. Chakko, Mr. Varadharajan Nair and certain other leaders were conferrings together to come to an understanding on the issue.

It was reported this morning that agreement has been reached by which the strength of the Ministry would be raised to nine or ten in three or four weeks' time.

Mr. John Philippose, Miss Anney Mascrene and N. Kunjiraman, Education Minister in the Travancore Cabinet will be added to the Ministry, according to the reports which also stated that one of the Ministers of the present Cabinet might resign in order to keep the strength of the Cabinet as small as possible.

The three leaders were stated this evening to have agreed to withdraw their resignations from the District Congress Working Committeee.

BURMA REBELS' ATTACK FAILS

Sixtyone Killed

RANGOON, July 3 (PTI): Burmese Rebels lost 61 killed and several wounded in and insuccessful attack on Government positions in the rail town of Tadau, 15 miles south of Mandalay, tonight's Burmese Government communique claimed.

In another battle in the area, 17 insurgents were killed for the loss of one Government soldier, the communique stated. Three Government soldiers were wounded.

In the Irrawaddy Delta district of Bassein ,west of Rangoon, Government troops re-occupied two villages.

STABILISING TRUCE LINE

UNCIP's Next Move

SRINAGAR, July 3 (PTI)

Well-informed circles in Srinagar believe that the next step of the Kashmir Commission would be directed towards stabilization of the present cease-fire line.

As the Commission's final proposals for truce agreement have not been acceptable to India and Pakistan, the Commission is believed to have deferred consideration of larger political implications of the truce agreement, it is learnt. It will try to bring both the parties together to agree to maintain the present status quo, till it had time to go deeper into the question of the trucee agreement.

According to present indications, the Commission will continue to be here for another fortnight, after which it is likely to shift either to Delhi or Karachi for closer dealings with both the Governments.

NEHRU ARRIVES IN SRINAGAR

Visit To Leh Today

SRINAGAR, July 3 (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Nehru arrived in Srinagar a little before 10 this morning on his way to Len. After inspecting a guard of honour provided by a unit of the Royal Indian Air Force, the Prime Minister drove straight to Chashmashai, where he will spend the day before taking off for Leh early tomorrow.

On arrival Pandit Nehru was received by Yuvraj Karansingh Sheikh Abdullah, Premier of Kashmir and his Cabinet colleagues, Major-General Thimmaya, G.O.C., Indian Troops in Kashmir Valley, Squadron-Leader T. G. Kelly, Officer Commanding RIAF Station here and Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Secretary for Kashmir Affairs. Pandit Nehru was accompanied by Air Vice-Marshal Mukherjee and his wife, Mr Feroz Gandhi and Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Mr. P. A. Menon, Minister-Designate for Portugal came by the same plane on a two-day visit to Kashmir.

Pandit Nehru will return to Srinagar on July 8 and is expected back in Delhi on July 9

An earlier message from New Delhi stated: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, left for Ladakh by air this morning.

Pandit Nehru's visit to Buddhist Ladakh in Kashmir recalls the heroic defence of Leh by the Indian Army and the R.I.A.F., assisted by Buddhist and Muslim militia troops, under most difficult circumstances

Ladakh District covers 45,762 square miles—more than half the area of the whole state of Jammu and Kashmir Strategically situated, Ladakh is bounded on the north and north-east by the great Karakoram range, beyond which lies the Chinese Province of Sinkiang. The east is Tibet. Its southern tip reaches to the north-eastern part of the Punjab.

The district consists of an enormous mass of mountains and glaciers, rocky river valleys and high plateaus. It separates the rest of the State from Tibet along the whole of its eastern flank.

Pandit Nehru spent a quiet day here today swimming at Nageen Lake. He however, availed his presence here to discuss with Kashmir Premier about the latest situation in the State.

DROWNING TRAGEDY

SRINAGAR, July 3 (UPI): A drowning tragedy occurred in Dal Lake (near Srinagar) on Friday evening when owing to a terrific wind-storm a boat carrying eleven persons from Hazaratbal mosque to Srinagar city capsized. Nine occupants are reported to have been drowned. Only two lives could be rescued.

BETTER ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT S. S. C. EXAM.

A Special Committee To Be Appointed

BOMBAY, Sunday: The Government of Bombay has begun taking steps to make perfect arrangements for the next year's S.S.C. Examination. It has already called for a very detailed report on the conduct of this year's Examination, and, in particular, on the deviations of the arrangements from those of the Matriculation Examination of the University.

On receipt of the report, the Government will consider appointing a small committee of the Secondary Schools Certificate Examination Board to go into the whole question and suggest how the arrangements for the next year's examination may be perfected.

The Government has accepted the resignation of Mr. G. R. Paranjpe as the Chairman of the S.S.C. Examination Board. He has, however, been asked to continue in the post until a new appointment is made. It is proposed to advertise the post through the Public Service Commission.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the scale of fees now charged to students, works out higher than for the University Matriculation. The Universities are now levying eligibility fees to make up for the losses consequent upon the abolition of the Matriculation. As the fees levied by the S.S.C. Board however, need be only sufficient to defray the cost of administration and examination, the Government will ask the Board to review the regulation laying down the fees.

ROWDY DEMONSTRATIONS IN PONDICHERRY

Indian Tricolour Pulled Down

PONDICHERRY, July 3 (UPI)

ROWDY elements shouting slogans "Goubert-ki-Jai" and "Down with Indian Union" moved freely in the streets of Pondicherry last evening attacking sympathisers of the pro-merger movement.

The miscreants threatened the nationalists and attacked all buildings including the one belonging to the Students Congress and pulled down Indian Union flags hoisted on those buildings. Stones and brickbats were hurled at houses freely.

They are also stated to have attacked a party of nationalist students playing nearby.

Incidents of this nature are reported to be occurring in different parts of Pondicherry since June 26, when trouble broke out on the occasion of the celebration of "Chandernagore Day."

According to indications available here, these rowdies have been engaged by the anti-merger group with a view to sabotaging the activities of the pro merger groups.

The French India police, it is stated stood by as passive spectators without taking any serious notice of the disturbances.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Required Daxini Brahmin Bride, irrespective young widow or similar, for Deccan bachelor. Monthly income above 300/-. Apply Box No. 879, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted, Three Gujarati S.S.L.C. or Matric Passed Trained teachers. Salary Rs. 75, D.A. Rs. 22, Provincial Allowance Rs. 20 and House rent allowance Rs. 10, with an annual increment of Rs. 5/-, permanent post. Apply to Hon. Secretary Shri Shuddadwaita Vaishnav School, 30, Ekambareshwar Agraharam, P.T. Madras—3. 5014

Applications are invited for the post of a Senior Medical Officer in the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Shakarnagar in the scale of O.S. Rs. 640-35- 850-E.B.-900- 50-1200. Post graduates with previous experience would be preferred. Selected candidates can be given any intermediate salary in the grade according to qualification and experience. He will be provided with free unfurnished quarters, water supply and electricity and will get the benefit of provident fund, leave, bonus, etc., as per rules and regulations of the Company. The present rate of D. A. is ten per cent of the pay. Applications with full qualifications and testimonials are to be sent to the Operative Director, the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Abid Road, Hyderabad Deccan on or before 15th July 1949. Those candidates who are called for interview will be paid one way 1st class fare. (O.S. Rs. 110-10-3 is equivalent to I.G. Rs. 190/- approx.) 4995

Wanted experienced Lino Operators with good speed. Apply with certificates to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions — Davar's College of Commerce — Enrol immediately for New Session and Courses commenced for Specialised Professional Diploma for Company, Secretaries, Bank, Officers, Accountants and General Commerce. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for enrolment and Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road. 895

Institute of Radio Technology, Jestharam Bag, Tram Terminus Dadar, gives intensive course of high standard covering all phases of Radio Engineering and Servicing. Government and City and Guilds examinations. Apply principal. Limited seats in Day and Evening classes. 893

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for securing orders of our high grade Pictorial and Novelty Calendars, National Calendar Mfg. Company—Howrah. 5015

Wanted Travelling Comn. Agents for our Silk and Cotton Carpets, all over India. Apply for particulars to the Ananda Industrials, Bhavani (S.I.) 890

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz. Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc. 97A, Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.

Tender No. 252|101-S PI-1949.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for:—

"Window Pad (Door window)—To item No. 1 on drawing No. SB 139|1—Material India Rubber I R S Specification R 28|B." Nos. 30,000

1. Drawing can be had from the office of Chief Controller of Standardization, Central Standards Office, New Delhi, on payment.
2. Rates should be inclusive of necessary packing and sales tax if applicable.
3. Delivery as early as possible.
4. Tenderers are required to deposit a sum of Rs. 200/-/- as earnest money with the Chief Cashier and Pay Master, E. P. Railway, Delhi, whose receipt should be attached to the quotation. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 5% of the value of order as Security and earnest money deposited will be counted towards security deposit if so desired by the tenderer.
5. Quotation in tenderers' own form in sealed cover should reach the undersigned by the 30th July, 1949, superscribed "Tender for Window Pad."

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,
(Stores)
The Mall, DELHI.

4979

PUBLIC NOTICES

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY MOFUSSIL

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Stenotypists in the Income-tax Department, Bombay Mofussil, in the grade of Rs. 55-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130 plus allowances admissible under the rules and in addition a Shorthand Allowance of Rs. 20/- per month. Minimum educational qualification: Matriculation or other equivalent examination. Knowledge of Shorthand with a minimum speed of 80 words per minute and of typing with a speed of 30 words per minute is essential.

Preference will be given to the applicants in the following order:

1. Persons registered with the Transfer Bureau
2. Those who have already been retrenched or are likely to be retrenched from the Central Government Offices in Bombay Province.
3. Persons registered with the Employment Co-operation Committee or the Special Employment Bureau.
4. Those who are registered with the Regional or local Employment Exchange.
5. Others.

Application stating age, qualifications, previous experience and domicile along with copies of certificates should be addressed to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay Mofussil, Bombay so as to reach him not later than the 10th July 1949.

Candidates who may be required to appear for an interview will have to do so at their own expense.

No correspondence will be entered into with the candidates.

R. L. BHALLA,
Commissioner of Income-tax,
Bombay Mofussil.

(5013)

FOREST AUCTION SALES

BETUL FOREST DIVISION

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that the auction sales of Standing and Felled Timber and Fuel coupes and Minor Forest Produce e.g. Tendu Leaves, Gum (other than Kullu Gum), Honey and Wax Harra Fruit, Russa Grass etc. of Betul Forest Division will be held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th August 1949, at the Forest Godown, Kalapatha, Betul, commencing daily at 12 noon.

Intending bidders may apply for further particulars to the undersigned.

M. R. TRIVEDI.
Divisional Forest Officer,
Betul Division
BETUL. C.P.
5010

INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the undermentioned posts at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kunpur. The appointments will be on contract basis for a period of six years in the first instance. Benefits of the Committee's Provident Fund are admissible after confirmation.

(1) PROFESSOR OF SUGAR CHEMISTRY in the scale of Rs. 1150-50-1550 PLUS the usual allowances admissible at the rates sanctioned by the Government of India for their own employees. AGE:— Preferably not more than 45 years. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS:— A Doctorate in Organic Chemistry or Bio-Chemistry or Physical Chemistry or in Chemical Engineering and research experience of at least ten years, with special reference to Sugar Chemistry in any one of these subjects:

DESIRABLE — Practical experience and ability to carry out and direct research on industrial problems connected with sugar. (2) BIO-CHEMIST in the scale of Rs. 325-25-650-E.B.-35-1000 PLUS the usual allowances at the rates sanctioned by the Government of India for its employees. The scale is subject to revision. AGE — Preferably not more than 35 years. ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS — Fellow of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology or a First Class M.Sc. in Chemistry with research experience. Preference will be given to those possessing a Ph.D. or D.Sc. Degree in Bio-Chemistry or five years' experience in first class distillery. Specialisation in micro-biological study of moulds, yeasts and bacteria employed in fermentation industries will be an additional qualification. Teaching experience in Bio-Chemistry would be desirable.

Applications with copies of testimonials and published papers together with details of present employment, pay and scale should be forwarded through the proper channel, so as to reach the undersigned by the 10th August 1949. Selected candidates will have to appear for interview at New Delhi at their own expense.

R. D. BOSE,
Secretary, Indian Central,
Sugarcane Committee,
3 Pusa Road, New Delhi.
5007

NOTICE

WANTED — A lecturer in metallurgy in the Technical Institute (grade Rs. 300-20-400-25-450- p.m.) Essential qualifications — Degree in metallurgy and three years post-graduate practical experience in metallurgical works. Teaching experience will be additional qualification. Applications stating age, educational qualifications, experience etc. should reach the Superintendent, Labour Bureau, Tisco, Jamshedpur not later than the 1st August 1949. 5008

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CONVERSION OF
3 Per Cent
LOAN, 1949-52

From the 4th July 1949 to the 8th July 1949
(both days inclusive).

Holders of 3 Per cent. Loan, 1949-52 (notified for discharge vide Government Notification No. 5(11)-B/49, dated the 29th April, 1949) will have the option of converting their holdings at par into

(1) 2½ Per cent. Loan 1955
Issue price Rs. 99/12 per Rs. 100 (Nominal).

OR

(2) 2¾ Per cent. Loan 1962
Issue price Rs. 99/8 per Rs. 100 (Nominal).

Applications will be received at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at Branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in the Dominion of India.

For full particulars apply to any of these offices or branches. **(4908)**

THE MYSORE SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 18th August, 1949 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February 1949. (2) To declare a dividend and bonus, (3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and (4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 29th July 1949 to the 13th August 1949, both days inclusive.

(The holders of the 4½% Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company have no right to be present or to vote either in person or by proxy in respect of their holdings of such preference shares at the above Ordinary General Meeting).

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO. LTD.
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 28th June 1949.

The Dividend and Bonus, when declared, will be made payable at The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bangalore City, on and after Monday the 5th September 1949 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 29th July 1949. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address if any.

This Notice is addressed more particularly to:—

(1) Mrs. Margaret Chisholm; (2) Mr. Anthony Philip Moniz; (3) Mr. Victor Rodrigues; (4) Mr. Ahmed Cassim Bhabha; (5) Mr. Claudino Xavier Menezes; (6) Mr. George Alexander Thompson; (7) Major General Madan Shumshere Junga Bahadur Rana; (8) Col. William Draper Hall; (9) Mr. Sebastian Jose Fernandes; (10) Miss Hilda Ormerod; (11) Mr. Ahmed Ismail M. Baggia; (12) Rev. Pe Jose Barreto; (13) Mr. Sam Dadabhoy Wadia and (14) Mr. Motilal Dam.

(5010)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Hydraulic Engineer's Department
Tenders.

BY ORDER of the Municipal Commissioner, the Hydraulic Engineer, invites tenders for the supply of 120 Cwts. of Copper Sulphate.

Forms obtainable from the Hydraulic Engineer's Office, Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay, at Rs. 3/- per copy not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 27th July 1949 at 1 P.M. (B.T.).

K. B. CARNAC,
Hydraulic Engineer.

5017

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders up to 3 P.M. on 18/7/49 for "Construction of a new Building for Ticket Printing Press and Counting Machines at Byculla." The tenders schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 3/- per set. Drawings for the work can be obtained on an additional payment of Rs. 8/- per set. These sums will not be refunded. 5012

THE SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

(Estd. 1919)

11, Premji Ladha Building,
Matunga.

NOTICE

NOMINATIONS (in prescribed forms) for the election of Office bearers of the Bank for the ensuing year are invited to reach the undersigned between 16th and 30th July. Nomination forms will be issued at the Office of the Bank during banking hours from 1ST JULY till 8 p.m. on 20TH JULY.

By order of the Board
K. S. N. SARMA
Managing Director.

1-7-49.

BUSINESS HOURS

8-30 to 9 a.m. — 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. on week days.

Sundays 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Bank is closed for business on all Friday and Bank Holidays.

5016

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who are natives of the Province of Bombay and also displaced personnel from West Pakistan for enlistment to clerical posts in the subordinate Co-operative Service in the grade of Rs. 46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130. Unregistered candidates who are already officiating temporarily in the Co-operative Department must also apply for enlistment if they desire to be considered for registration on the roll of registered candidates.

Applications should be in the applicant's own handwriting and should contain the following particulars.

1. Name in full with full address.
2. Caste and Sub-caste.
3. Place and date of birth (with copies of proof such as extracts from the birth register or school leaving certificate etc).
4. Educational Qualifications with the year of passing the examination.
5. Previous service if any.
6. Relatives if any in Government service.
7. Certificates of moral character from two respectable persons.
8. Languages known.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION:— Matriculation or S.S.C. or a recognised equivalent Examination. Some credit will be given to candidates who are able to type with a minimum speed of 30 words per minute.

PAY:—Matriculates or candidates with equivalent qualification are entitled to a starting salary of Rs. 55/- p.m. while pass and Honours graduates Rs. 64/- and Rs. 70/- p.m. respectively plus usual dearness allowance admissible.

AGE LIMIT:— 23 years in the case of Advanced class and 26 years in the case of Intermediate or Backward Class as on 1st October 1949. The above age limit will not apply in case of candidates who are in service and were within age at the time of their appointment and also in case of displaced personnel from Pakistan in whose case the age would be computed in accordance with Government orders in this behalf.

The applications should be submitted to the Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Province, Poona, so as to reach him not later than 31st July 1949.

No reply will be given to candidates not selected either for interview or enlistment. Candidates will have to present themselves for interview at their cost at Poona or such other regional centre as the Joint Registrar may fix.

Poona 1st July 1949. 5011

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 16-8-1949 from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan for the post of TEXTILE OFFICER FOR INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES. All other things being equal members of backward classes will be preferred. QUALIFICATIONS.— (i) A degree or diploma in Textile Manufacture of a recognised university or institution. (ii) Practical experience of not less than seven years in Textile Manufacture (Spinning, Weaving, Designing, Dobby work, etc.,) preferably in Cottage Industries. Candidates having sufficient experience in handloom industry preferred. PAY.—Rs. 340-550 PLUS cost of living allowance. Higher starting pay upto Rs. 380/- admissible to a candidate having exceptional merits. AGE.— Ordinarily not more than 25 years (28 years in the case of intermediate and backward classes) on 1-10-1949. Relaxable upto 35 years in deserving cases. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay," who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on Application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. 5009

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of about 4000 Pieces Grey Handloom Khadi Society, size 47|48" each piece of about 11½ to 12 yds. on 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m. at Champa Gally, near Bambakhana, M. J. Market, under instructions from M/s Chhatrapati & Co. Attorneys for M|s .Ramanlal Jesingbhai Shah and on a|c and at risk of M|s Dhanpaldas Gopaldas, defaulting purchasers.

Terms: 25 % Cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of 2 cases White shirting No. 16000 original Japanese Total yds. 4116, size 36"x42" yds. per S.S. Belapur on 7th Inst. at 3 p.m. at Champa Gully, near Bambakhana, M. J. Market, under instructions from M|s. Sahibram Kishanchand and on a|c and at risk of M|s. Pariteshah Ramasahai, defaulting purchasers.

Terms: 25 % Cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

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PARDESI MEHAMAN

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(2)

MADRAS NEWSLETTER

STAMPING OUT RED MENACE FROM PROVINCE

Madras Government To Take Sterner Steps

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, (By Mail).

THERE was a debate in the Madras Assembly last week on the Communist situation in the province, particularly in the Krishna, Guntur and West Godavery districts. The debate provided an occasion for clearing up the position with respect to certain aspects of the situation.

Firstly, it was mentioned that the Communist attacks are directed mainly against Congressmen. Secondly, the Communists have some sympathisers among a particular group of Congressmen who, to spite other groups of Congressmen who differ from them, use their influence to secure release of arrested Communists. Thirdly, the police forces are not quite adequate to meet the menace, though there has been a progressive increase in their strength in recent months. Fourthly, the ameliorative measures of the Government, like land revenue reform and zamindari abolition, are being tardily implemented, and the Communists are utilising that fact to exploit the peasantry and the villagers against the Congress.

It was also pointed out that the provision regarding habeas corpus petitions incorporated in the Public Security Act is providing a means to the Communist detenus to secure releases by the seeking the intervention of courts.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

The Government spokesmen, Messrs. Madhava Menon, Law Minister, and B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, tried to make it out that the Communist trouble was being exaggerated beyond proportions, and that actually the situation was not as alarming as it was sought to be made out. But their contention was not supported by their own argument that the police forces posted in the trouble areas to deal with the Communists are faced with a difficult situation. They had also to admit that the Communists were exploiting the half-educated and ignorant villagers to propagate their views.

The Law Minister did not see his way to agree to the withdrawal of the provision regarding habeas corpus petitions, and in the end both the Ministers had to admit the need for stronger and more vigorous action against the Communists and for the need to root out the trouble.

The Ministers seemed obviously to feel that it was not desirable to allow the impression to gain ground that the public and the Government were too much alarmed about the Communist menace by drawing a too alarmist picture of the situation.

It is true that part of the trouble in the villages is due to the zamindar-kisan problem, and that some of the outrages committed in the Krishna district are not connected solely with the Communists, but the Communists are utilising the agrarian discontent to fan the anti-Congress feelings among the masses.

The mover of the adjournment motion in the Madras Assembly, on which the discussion arose, withdrew the motion on the assurance of the Ministers that stern action would be taken.

ADVERTISEMENTS TAX.

In spite of the vigorous opposition from newspaper interests and from other quarters, the Madras Government propose to go forward with the legislation for the levy of the tax on newspaper advertisements. The Madras Legislative Congress Party, has decided by a majority of votes that the Bill for the purpose should be introduced and referred to a select committee. The number of members who were present at the meeting were less than half the total strength of the party, and even among those present, opinion was sharply divided, an important section pleading for the dropping of the measure and another section advocating its introduction.

It was pointed out by those who were opposed to the measure, among whom were Dr. Subbaroyan, Messrs. N. S. Varadachari, S. B. Adityan and others, that the advertisements tax would amount to a tax on knowledge, that it would interfere with the important work that newspapers are engaged in of educating the public on public questions, and that it will cripple the smaller newspapers and prejudice the interests of the advertisers, who will not be disposed to advertise their goods if advertisement rates are increased as a result of the tax by the newspapers.

On the other hand the supporters of the measure, among whom were the Premier and Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Information, repeated the view that the tax was necessary to make good the loss of revenue on account of prohibition, that the tax would hit only the bigger newspapers which were making big profits and not others, and that it was not Government's intention to cripple smaller newspapers subsisting on a bare margin of profits.

It is quite possible that, in view of the vigorous opposition to the measure, the Government may either introduce or accept amendments to the provisions of the Bill in the Select Committee, which would eliminate some of its worst features, and which would exempt from the levy of the tax, Small papers whose advertisement incomes are below a certain prescribed minimum amount. In fact it seems to have been said by an official spokesman that if the newspapers accept the principle of the tax, Government would be prepared to make necessary concessions in regard to the details of the Bill.

In this connection it will be of interest to mention that a number of taxation bills recently introduced and adopted by the Madras Legislature were referred to select committees and passed without their basic principles being discussed and approved by the Legislature. The party protested against this procedure adopted by the Ministry with the result that it was agreed that hereafter the assent of the Congress Party would be sought for the principle of any legislative measure which the Government may sponsor, whenever possible.

JUDICIARY.

The issue of separation of Judicial and Executive functions appears once again to be receiving the active attention of the Government of Madras. The scheme had been subject to various vicissitudes ever since it was taken up and finalised during the regime of the Prakasam Ministry.

The present Ministry, however, seems anxious to get the proposal through and as there is a ready-made scheme already in existence, all that is required is to give it some final touches and implement it. This is proposed to be done now and it is expected that it will be ready for introduction in about four months time.

The question of expanding the Ministry and appointment of parliamentary secretaries to the Ministers is reported to have been brought up for consideration again during the recent visit of Mr. Kala Venkatarao, Congress Secretary, to Madras.

It is understood that Mr. Venkatarao had discussed the question with the Premier and other members of the Congress Party, and suggested to them that in view of the need for solidarity in the Party, the two groups should come together and work in co-operation. The idea of a composite Ministry is also stated to have been revived, but it is not known what the reactions of the Prakasam group were to the proposal at this stage.

MAYOR'S TERM.

The proposal raised sometime back that the term of office of the Mayor of Madras should be extended from one year to three years, because one year is too short a period for any Mayor to execute any policies or schemes initiated by him, was discussed by the Madras City Corporation Council, where it was, however, given a dressing down by the members.

The proposal for an extension of the term of the Mayor, it is hoped, will be dropped in view of the opposition by the Corporation Council. It was also pointed out by members that what the Madras Corporation wants urgently is not a longer term of office for the Mayor but extended powers to the Council to carry out its legitimate work of providing amenities to the citizens.

DISPLACED TEACHERS

Central Scheme For Rehabilitation

NEW DELHI, July 2 (P.T.I.). The Government of India's Ministry of Rehabilitation has sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of co-operative crafts and middle schools for rehabilitating unemployed displaced teachers, it was learnt here today.

The scheme will also secure educational facilities to displaced students who have not been able to get admission in existing schools.

A board of administration with Dr. Tara Chand, Education Secretary to the Government of India as Chairman and 12 other members, official and non-official, has been constituted to supervise the working of the scheme. A Schools Committee of eight members has also been formed.

A group of 24 displaced teachers will be brought together to form the co-operative unit. Each unit will consist of four schools and each school will have four classes—fifth to eighth.

Government will allot suitable sites, and give tents to house schools on rent and also loans for the purchase of equipment. The schools will supplement grants-in-aid by Government with tuition fees and sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in the schools.

INDORE TO HAVE AUTO TELE. SYSTEM

INDORE, July 2 (PTI): Indore will have an automatic telephone system replacing the present manually operated system by the end of September this year. The major part of the work regarding laying of cables and installation of machinary has been completed. There are at present 319 telephone connections in the city with 104 extensions. Out of the 500 auto-lines that will be ready in September, over 100 new connections will be given according to priority of the applications now pending.

Advisory Committees For Fruit Products Order

NEW DELHI, July 2: The Government of India have asked Provincial Governments to constitute Advisory Committees for the enforcement of the Fruit Products Order, 1948. The Committee will consist of a scientist nominated by the Provincial Government, who will be the Chairman, one representative of the consumers of the province to be nominated by the Provincial Government and one person to be elected by the licence holders of the province.

Hubli will shortly have a separate labour officer. The Government are understood to have informed the Secretary of the Karnatak branch of the I.N.T.U.C. of their proposal to appoint a separate labour officer for Hubli in the near future.

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R.I.A.F.

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Recruitment is open for a limited number of Permanent Commissions in the EQUIPMENT and ACCOUNTS Branches and Short Service Commissions with prospects of a permanent career in the ADMINISTRATIVE Branch of the R.I.A.F. Conditions of eligibility will be as given below.

AGE: 21 to 23 years.

QUALIFICATIONS

(1) EQUIPMENT BRANCH: B.A. (Hons), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. or M.Sc., (any subject)—First or Second class.

(2) ACCOUNTS BRANCH: B. Com., M.Com., or Chartered, Registered or Incorporated Accountants.

(i) For applicants possessing Chartered, Incorporated or Registered Accountancy qualifications, the age limit may be relaxed up to 27 years.

(ii) No age limit is to be relaxed for B. Com., or M. Com.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH: B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A., or M.Sc., (any subject) or a Law graduate—First or Second class or Barrister-at-Law.

Preference will be given to candidates possessing higher qualifications in each case.

Candidates should appear in person at their own expense for preliminary interview as soon as possible. They should bring with them evidence of age. (Matriculation Certificate or its equivalent) and educational qualifications IN ORIGINAL. If already in Government employment a certificate from competent authority will be required to show that candidates have been permitted to apply and will be available on due dates for interview and tests, and if accepted, will be released for instructional courses and for service in the R.I.A.F.

Rejected candidates may apply for reconsideration six months after the last interview.

Apply personally to No. 6. A.F.R.O.
A.F.I. Buildings, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

A.C.2

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Alex. C. Maclean

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu Ashad Shud 9, 2005
Muslim: Ramzan 7, 1368
Parsi: Behman 5, 1318
Sunrise: 6-6 a.m.
Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 06-23, 18-16
Lowtide: 00-06, 12-05

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION: Public meeting at St. Xavier's High School Hall, Dhobi Talao, to consider scheme of voluntary social service, "bungle" of SSCE Board, etc. Mr. M. T. Vyas presides. 5-30 p.m.

YOUTHS OWN UNION: "Triangular" debate on Religion. Cama (Library) Hall, 6-15 p.m.

SINDHI SEVA SAMITI: Public reception to S. K. Patil on his "safe return from world tour": Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SHRI CHAMPAKLAL G. MODI, President of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee, to be felicitated at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, presides. Music, dances and "garba" 8-30 p.m.

Mysore Spg. Mfg. Co. Ltd.

At the meeting held on the 28 June, 1949, the Board of Directors of the Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., have recommended the payment of a final dividend of Rs. 4 and bonus of Re. 1 per ordinary share, for the 2nd half year ended 28-2-1949, which, together with the interim dividend of Rs. 4 per share paid in April 1949, makes a total of Rs. 9 per share of Rs. 50 or 18 per cent per annum. A further sum of Rs. 4,37,096 has also been set apart from the profits of the year as a deferred Dividend Reserve which works out to Rs. 11 per share on the present Paid-up Ordinary Share Capital of the Company.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM

Three Arrested Near Ambala

AMBALA, July 3 (PTI).—A big haul of contraband opium weighing about of contraband opium weighing about 2 has been made by the police at Chandigarh about 25 miles from here on the Ambala-Kalka Road. The opium was being smuggled into East Punjab from the adjoining Himachal Pradesh territory on a push bike.

Three persons have been arrested in this connection.

About a month back the Chandigarh Police seized about eight maunds of hill opium costing about one and a half lakhs of rupees which later gave a clue to an international gang of opium smugglers. A special police staff with headquarters at Kalka and Rupar in Ambala District is investigating the case.

Ordnance Workers To Strike

BOMBAY, Sunday: About 500 workers of the Government Ordnance Depot, Khandivli have decided to go on an indefinite strike as a protest against the retrenchment order served on hundred employees of the Depot. The workers' Union will serve the strike notice on Monday and will go on strike from July 18.

Mr. Marathe, Secretary of the Union, said that the strike would be for an indefinite period unless the retrenched workers were provided with alternate employment.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Monday, July 4.
BOMBAY—A
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Suman Banawlikar (Vocal) 7-45 Ashalata Bokil (Violin) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Mahendra Bhati (Gujarati Geet) 8-45 News (G).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Mahendra Bhatt (Gujarati Pado) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Dance Music.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41,44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 6-0 to 11-0 p.m.
4-20 p.m. School Broadcasts 5-0 Suman Banawlikar (Vocal) 5-15 Ashalata Bokil (Vocal) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 M. S. Mahashabde (Vocal) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Narharibuwa Patankar (Vocal) 7-45 Madhur Gani 8-0 Mahendra Bhatt (Gujarati Geet) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 8-45 "India and World—A Radio Round-Up" by Adi Marzban 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Maneck Bamboat (Soprano) 10-15 Nursery Suite By Elgar 10-30 Urban De Lima (Baritone) 10-45 Symphony Orchestra.
BOMBAY—B
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7.240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Tarabai Gadagkar (Bibhas) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Roshanlal Joshi (Geet).
353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9.550 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 M. S. Mahashabde (Vocal) 1-10 Sangeet Saaj 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Bahnon Ke Liye.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41,44 m. (7.240 kc/s)
from 4-20 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,840 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.
4-20 p.m. As in Bombay—A 5-30 Narharibuwa Patankar (Vocal) 6-0 Roshanlal Joshi (Geet) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-30 Commercial News 7-40 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Ashalata Bokil (Violin) 8-30 Talk in Gujarati 8-45 Suman Banawlikar (Vocal) 9-0 Narharibuwa Patankar (Vocal) 9-30 Roshanlal Joshi (Geet Bachchan) 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Talk (E) 10-0 "Chhelli Ghadie" by Dhansukhlal Mehta 10-0 Tarabai Gadagkar (Chayanat).

OUR HUBLI NEWS LETTER

MOVE TO TACKLE LINGUISTIC PROVINCES PROBLEM

Meeting Of Congress Committee Representatives Proposed

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, June 28:

THE suggestion that representatives of various Provincial Congress Committees should meet together in a businesslike manner and tackle the complicated boundary question which is one of the main obstacles in the way of formation of Linguistic Provinces has found favour with Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress.

In reply to a letter by Shri S. R. Mangalaveedu, Honorary Secretary of the Karnatak Unification Mahasamiti, the Congress President has hailed the suggestion as very reasonable. He adds: "Whether people that we summon will be equally reasonable and practical is a point that remains to be seen. The process of ascertaining the greatest common measure among the various linguistic community is one that will rouse dormant claims of each community be cause the separation of a province is made contingent upon its neighbour's assent. There are difficulties in the way of your proposal bearing fruit. Nevertheless I am sure it will clear the way for ultimate agreement".

MUTUAL SETTLEMENT

Shri Mangalaveedu in his letter to the Congress President has recapitulated the words of Mahatma Gandhi who had always stressed the need of the various linguistic units coming together and settling the question of boundaries by negotiation.

The letter after quoting the reply given to a delegation of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee on January 24, 1948 by the then Congress President Dr. Rajendra Prasad who had also suggested that an agreed solution regarding the boundaries be placed before the Government of India and the Constituent Assembly by the people concerned says:— "The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and the Karnatak Ekikarana Mahasamiti have sincerely tried to carry out the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi and veteran Congress leaders in this regard by initiating moves with the Provincial Congress Committees concerned. One or two meetings attended by the Presidents of the P.C.Cs concerned and protagonists of the linguistic provinces movement such as Shri. Shankarrao Deo and presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then Congress President were held at New Delhi with encouraging results.

The P.C.C. Presidents undertook to appoint boundaries negotiating committees but somehow the work did not make appreciable progresss as expected. The Linguistic provinces movement has since then pased through various vicissitudes and now has reached a stalemate. The Dar Commission's report and the Congress Three-Man Committee report while making matters not very easy for linguistic provinces have only emphasised the need for amicable settlement of the boundaries question.

"This shows that the powers that be in the Congress still regard an amicable settlement of boundaries as a very important mile-stone on the road to the achievement of linguistic provinces.

The letter concludes with a request to the Congress President to convene a meeting of Presidents of P.C.Cs with a view to tackling this vital problem and assures the Congress President that the Karnatak P.C.C. and the Mahasamiti would offer their ungrudging co-operation in this work.

THE WEATHER

POONA, July 3 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Sunday:

Conditions may become unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal. The monsoon has been active in Assam, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar. Rainfall has also been widespread along the North Madras coast and local in Mysore, Hyderabad and Saurashtra. Scattered showers have occurred in West Bengal, Bihar, the West United Provinces, Madhyabharat, Vindhya Pradesh, South-East Madras and the Madras Deccan.

Day temperature continued markedly above normal in the United Provinces.

Forecast valid until Monday evening: Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, the Konkan and Malabar and occur locally in West Bengal, Orissa, the Central Provinces and the rest of the peninsula. Scattered showers are likely in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Vindhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Gujarat. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also possible in the West United Provinces and the East Punjab.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre near latitude 16 degrees 0 North and longitude 147 degrees 0 East near Marianne Islands in the Pacific Ocean about 4,750 miles away from Poona, was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 01 hours. 38 mins. IST on Sunday, July 3, 1949.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at eight hours IST on July 3, 1949:—

Abu 83 68 T 2.5 minus 4.2; Ahmedabad 102 80 0 0.2 minus 4.5; Ahmednagar 91 68 0 3.1 minus 2.4; Akola 92 75 0.7 9.5 plus 3.4; Allahabad 106 88 0 1.2 minus 5.0; Baroda — 82 0 0.8 —; Bhopal 92 78 0 6.6 minus 1.3; BOMBAY 88 75 0.3 18.9 minus 2.8; Calcutta 94 81 T 9.9 minus 3.1; Colombo 84 76 0 12.6 plus 3.9; Darjeeling 62 58 T 28.0 plus 0.7; Dehra Dun 97 78 0 2.6 minus 7.7; Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 72 0.3 7.3 plus 2.4; Indore 94 76 0 8.2 plus 1.4; Jaipur 102 89 0 1.5 minus 1.5; Jubbulpore 93 76 0.2 5.2 minus 3.5; Kanpur 107 90 0 1.0 minus 3.0; Kolhapur 82 72 T 2.0 —; Madras 94 79 0 4.3 plus 2.0; Mahableshwar 67 63 1.5 19.4 minus 30.8; Mussoorie — 65 0 4.1 minus 6.2; Mysore 78 68 0.1 1.7 minus 0.9; Nagpur 87 73 2.5 17.2 plus 7.1; Poona 88 75 0 0.9 minus 4.0; Sholapur 93 74 0 6.8 plus 2.0; Simla 76 59 0 3.6 minus 4.2; Surat 92 82 0 1.4 minus 3.8.

ANOTHER DROUGHT IN GUJARAT FEARED

Peasants Feeling Panicky

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 2: Great concern is being felt throughout Gujarat due to the scarcity of rain.

Experts fear another disaster in Gujarat owing to the fact that the Cutch desrt is expanding towards Gujarat and there are no forests to keep down the temperature.

Bombay Government it is learnt, has given definite instructions to all the Collectors of Gujarat to keep a close watch over the situation and take necessary relief measures in their districts.

Reports are received that peasants, fearing another drought, are selling their cattle.

Gadgil To Inspect Tungabadhra Dam

MADRAS, July 2, (PTI) Mr. N. V. Gadgil, India's Minister for Works, Mines and Power told the members of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce today that what prevented the India Government from pushing through some of the big river projects was the hard reality that the economic position of the country was not what it ought to be.

He assured the Chamber that the construction of the Rama-paasagar project had not been given up. If a particular scheme was not immediately taken up, it did not mean that it was abandoned.

If all schemes were to be taken up they would have to spend thirteen hundred crores of rupees Mr. Gadgil said.

Mr. Gadgil, accompanied by Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Madras Public Works Minister, left for Hospet tonight to inspect the Tungabadhra Dam site.

TWO MILLIONAIRES REMANDED

Alleged Blackmarket Activities

KANPUR, July 2 (PTI).—Six persons connected with cloth trade, who were arrested last night for alleged sale of canvas cloth in black-market, were produced today before the City Magistrate who remanded them to judicial custody.

Two of the arrested persons are millionaires of Kanpur. One of them is also a Municipal Commissioner.

The bail applications of all the six persons moved before the City Magistrate were sent to the police for report to be submitted by Monday next.

Indian Dairy Research Institute

BANGALORE, July 2 (PTI): The silver jubilee celebrations of the Indian Dairy Research Institute, which were postponed from June 25 will now take place on July 8, and 9. The Hon Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, will inaugurate the function on Friday, July 8 at 9 a.m. A symposium on the present day problem of milk supply will be held on the next day and Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research will preside.

Congress Report On Sarat Bose Election

MADRAS, July 2 (API): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, told the P.T.I. to-day that his report on the South Calcutta by-election in which the Congress suffered a defeat was not yet ready. He hoped to place the report before the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

While he declined to disclose the nature of the report, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao said it would contain "a proposal which would have far-reaching consequences to revitalise the Congress."

UNITED TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Provincial Branch Opened

BOMBAY, Sunday: A Provincial branch of the United Trades Union Congress, the fourth all-India trade union organisation that was formed in Calcutta last year, was inaugurated to-day at Parel, Bombay. A committee of nine members, with Mr. G. S. Kale as President and Mr. Murlidhar Parija as Secretary, was elected at the meeting.

A resolution urging the Bombay Municipality and the Government to intervene in the sweepers' strike and bring about an immediate settlement of the dispute was passed by the committee. The meeting also protested against the externment order served on Mr. Mallick Arjun Rao, Vice-President of the United Trades Union Congress, by the military administration of Hyderabad State.

The Provincial body claims the support of as many as 15 unions in the city with a total membership of over 15,000 workers.

Dhillon To Contest Bye-Election

JULLUNDUR, July 2 (PTI): For the bye-election for the Labour seat in the East Punjab Assembly rendered vacant by the migration of Maulana Daud Ghaznavi to Pakistan, The Desh Sevak Sena has selected Col. Gurbakhsh Singh Dhillon, formerly of the I.N.A. as their candidate for the seat. The Socialist Party has decided to support Col. Dhillon.

Three-Point Plan For Plastics

NEW DELHI, July 2 (UPI): A three point plan for the development of the Indian plastics industry has been recommended by the Plastics Development Committee appointed by the Government of India, which met here this week under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. N. Roy, Deputy Director General of Industries and Supplies, Government of India.

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INDIAN ARMY

TECHNICAL OFFICERS

Applications are invited from Indian Nationals and Gurkha subjects of Nepal for the grant of regular Commissions in the Corps of Royal Indian Engineers, Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Indian Signals, to reach by July 21, 1949 at Army Headquarters Adjutant General's Branch S.P. 2., New Delhi, G.H.Q P.O., from where full particulars and application forms can be obtained on request giving age and technical qualifications.

AGE LIMITS: Candidates must be born NOT earlier than January 2, 1923 and NOT later than January 1, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

(1) For the Corps of Royal Indian Engineers.

Candidates must have any one of the following qualifications mentioned under (a), (b) (c), (d).

(a) Sections 'A' and 'B' of Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or any other qualification recognized by the Institution in exemption thereof, and in addition, at least one year's practical experience with a reputable engineering firm.

(b) (i) Final passing out Certificate from I.M.N.T.S. DUFFERIN.

(ii) Second Mates B.O.T. Ticket or a Certificate of satisfactory completion of apprenticeship from a recognized Marine Engineer Workshop, as required by the B.O.T.

(c) First or Second Class Engineers Certificate of competency awarded by the Board of Trade.

(d) A degree in Marine Engineering.

(2) For Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Parts 'A' and 'B' of the examination for Associate Membership of the Indian Institute of Engineers or such other equivalent examination as is accepted by the Institute in exemption thereof.

(3) For the Corps of Indian Signals.

Candidates must have any one of the following qualifiations.

(a) An Engineering degree of a recognized university with Telecommunication or Radio as one of the subjects.

(b) A degree of recognized University in applied Physics and Mahematics supplemented by a diploma of a recognized Telecommunication Institute in Radio Engineering.

(c) A degree (I.E.E. OR A.M.I.E.E.) of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (U.K.) Part III (Radio and Communication Engineering).

(d) Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers (India) or (such other examination as is accepted by the Institution in exemption thereof) with at least two years experience in Telecommunication Engineering.

SELECTION: Candidates will appear before a Services Selection Board for an interview.

TRAINING: Selected candidates will undergo a course of training of one year's duration commencing in January 1950 at the Armed Forces Academy Dehra Dun.

Candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at an examination the passing of which would render them eligible to apply but the results of which have NOT yet been published may also apply. They will be interviewed by the Selection Boards but their final selection will depend on production by them of documentary evidence by October 15, 1949 the latest of having passed the examination.

A.C. 39

The Bombay Chronicle

Spiritual experiences are shared by us, whether we wish it or not, by our lives, not by our speech, which is a most imperfect vehicle of experience. Spiritual experiences are deeper even than thought.

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

MOSCOW AND CHINA

Mao Tse-Tung's categoric statements cuts the ground from under the feet of those who had looked forward to Communist China developing a Chinese nationalism that was stronger than the pull of Moscow. He has declared that only the guidance of the Russian Communists Party is acceptable and that the help expected was the help of Soviet Russia, her satellites and the proletarian classes everywhere. He has made no secret of his view that the choice is between "Imperialism" and "Socialism" and that there is no middle way. Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Secretary, has borne witness in the House of Commons to the thoroughness with which this policy is being put into effect. "We had hoped," he said, "that our representatives in China would be able to maintain day-to-day contact with these (Communist) authorities for a solution of common problems... They have declined all such contacts" Mao Tse-Tung has indicated that he does visualise a possible field of economic contact with capitalists—they will lend money which China wants, because they want the interest on their capital.

The situation is vastly different from that visualised by Mr. Neville Chamberlain before the War when he said that whichever force came on top in China would need the help of international business. Mao Tse-Tung does not say he will do without foreign capital but he has indicated that he will not look upon it as a special favour. The only bright spot in this picture is the Chinese Communist Leader's realisations that much has to be done in China itself after he sets up his Government—and the suggestion that his hands, and those of Russia, will be fully occupied in China's internal affairs. The consolidation of military gains might in time lead to a different situation than the one that presents itself at present, and it might not be possible for Mao Tse-Tung to maintain as the head of the Chinese State the same attitude of devotion to Russia which he cherishes now on the threshold of power. But it would be foolish to count on this as a factor in the narrowing struggle between Communism and Nationalism.

Soviet Russia's policy towards Asian nationalism has been framed on a definite pattern. Whilst Asian nationalists have struggled against imperialism, the Soviet line has been one of first sympathy, then competition and finally opposition. Once the battle has been won, Russia has resolutely opposed any attempt at developing an independence. The technique of Soviet power politics in Asia has been to obstruct the growth of Asian nationalism into a third force in international politics. She has even aided Western Imperialism by her negative attitude in the United Nations over Indonesia. The situation as it unfolds itself is a difficult one for those nations which desire to keep out of the clash between Russia and the Western Democracies.

India has declared her policy to be one of neutrality in the conflict and her position in the world of nations has placed the leadership of those who think with her, in her hands. To China, with problems very similar to her own, her attitude is one of friendliness. Mao Tse-Tung's declared acceptance of the leadership of the Russian Communist Party need make no difference to this attitude but for the fact that co-operation with the Communists has not been possible so far except on the basis of complete acceptance of their leadership. It is for the Chinese Communists, guided by the men of the Russian Party, to decide what their policy towards India is going to be. It might be that international exigencies require a period of walking together but it should not be a truce in which the two nations seek to score against one another. With this clearly understood, there might be useful co-operation.

British Meditation

The announcement sometime ago from Karachi that M. Stalin had extended an invitation to Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan to visit Moscow and that the latter had accepted it, deeply agitated the British press and, presumably, British leaders too. They have all been cogitating and meditating over its implications and potentialities. The results of this vigorous mental excercise have now been given to the world. What the invitation "proves", of course, is that the Russians are really at the bottom of the whole tribal trouble in the North-West Frontier, and that, having started it, they are now planning to intensify it in order to extend and establish their domination over the north-west, thus threatening the stability and security of the entire Indian subcontinent. The other result of that intensive meditation is that Pakistan should be humoured and mollified effectively and be saved from the arms of the Russian Bear by —India giving away Kashmir to it.

It has been noted with regret that Pakistan's grievance about being treated inequitably by Britain is unfounded. It has also been regretfully admitted that "Pakistan is apt to demand too much coddling." But the solution of all the difficulties and dangers emanating from Pakistan's unreasonableness is very simple: India should give away Kashmir to Pakistan. The principle seems to be that, if Pakistan resorts to blackmail against Britain, democracy and peace, payment should immediately be made by—India. It never occurs to these people that India, Kashmir and principles of international conduct have a case against the blackmail. Nor does it occur to them that the theory of making India pay for the unjustifiable demands of Pakistan on others is doubly outrageous. Kashmir, however, is not an article for disposal in the international black-mail market. There is little reason, to say nothing of justice, in India making sacrifices for the benefit of others and less for sacrificing Kashmir. It is important to stress this point because of recent developments in connection with the efforts of the U.N. Kashmir Commission somehow to the dispute over Kashmir.

A Common Script

The controversy over the selection of a national language has not yet ended. In the meanwhile, the Government of Bombay has raised the issue of reforms in two scripts of this Province. It has appointed a Committee to inquire into the question of reforms in the Marathi (Balbodh) and Gujarathi. The more reminds one of the old cry for script reform. It is not known whether the appointment of the Committee was prompted by any emergency or immediate Provincial interests. The Committee is asked to consider whether any and if so, what reforms are necessary in the Marathi and Gujarati scripts with a view to making printing, typing, teleprinting, reading and writing in the two scripts easier, maintaining at the same time the essential requisites of scientifically sound scripts. There does not seem to be any pressing demand, in the Province, for making reading and writing in the two scripts easier. The reformers too have not stated their case in clear and convincing terms.

Facileness in writing and legibility should be the main characteristics of a good sripts, and the claim especially of the two scripts to both cannot be dismissed easily. Again both the scripts in their original forms have special symbols of consonants and a large number of vowels. The reformer's hand should retain all of them, if it cannot devise any new ones; but it is not clear how the scripts are to be actually reformed. The Committee is further asked to consider the advisability of evolving as common a script as possible for Marathi and Gujarati scripts. Even if such a common formula is worked out by mutual adjustments, it should be acceptable to Maharashtra and Gujarat. Since the Committee has been appointed, the Government should give wider publicity to its recommendations before taking any decisions on them. Let us hope that the script reform issue does not precipitate any new controversy.

Tete-à-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW DELHI, July 1: A large number of Afghan youths noticing the attitude of Pakistan towards their country have presented a petition to their Prime Minister expressing readiness to be enrolled as volunteers for "any kind of national service", according to a bulletin issued by the Afghan Embassy here.

The Prime Minister, adds the bulletin, has issued a firman accepting the offer.—UPI.

* * *

The U. N Kashmir Commission is stated to have taken a final decision on its next step—Srinagar.

Which step has been powerfully encouraged and strengthened by the emergence of the new "eternal triangle": Pakistan-Britain-Soviet Union.

* * *

The British press is profoundly struck by the implications and possibilities of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's proposed visit to Moscow. And, as one paper, to wit, the "Daily Telegraph" of London, says: "Stability of Kashmir is vital to the defence of the North-West Frontier. In ivew of restiveness in Afghanistan, disunity between Pakistan and India over Kashmir may have serious consequences."

The remedy is obvious. India must immediately surrender Kashmir to Pakistan. In fact, every time there is a danger of Pakistan becoming friendly with the Soviet Union, India should give something or other to Pakistan to keep the Soviet Union away. Therefore, whenever Pakistan feels like exacting anything out of India, it should periodically accept or extend invitations to Moscow and the Democrasies of the World will officially and unofficially do the needful.

* * *

The Governor of West Bengal, Dr. K. N. Katju, is reported to have urged the women of the province to consider the implications of the recent incidents in Calcutta in some of which women also were involved.

Yes, but is it wise or at all useful to ask women to consider anything?

* * *

The "Manchester Guardian" asserts that "Islam is anti-Communist, but many of the intellectuals in Pakistan are Muslims only formally."

Pakistan Zindabad!

* * *

Mao Tse-tung has declared that the only master the Chinese Communist Party can learn from is the Russian Communist Party.

Hopeful veteran interpreters of Chinese Communism need not, however, feel discouraged. They must take emphatic note of the omission, that is, Mao didn't say Stalin, but let alone the Cominform.

RUSSIA AND THE FUTURE OF CHINA

The attempt to prevent the Manchurian tail from wagging the Chinese dog might be much more destructive than the present civil war, says the "Economist", in discussin the future of China.

This attempt, it feels, might be made when the Communists become more firmly established in China south of the Wall and the tendency to break loose from Russia becomes stronger.

One of the most interesting and significant features of the Communist rule in China, which has now spread widely to the south of the Yangtse, is the form of state organisation it has so far adopted. In spite of the fact that the Communists have controlled large areas of China for many months now, nothing that can fairly be called a central government yet exists. The Chinese Communists party provides co-ordination, but state administration is decentralised to a high degree in six regional units. These are made up of one non-Chinese national unit the Mongal Autonomous Area in Inner Mongolia and the former Hsingan provinces of Manchukuo—and five Chinese "Liberated Areas"— Northeast, North, North-West, East and Central Plains.

These divisions south of the Great Wall cut across the old provincial boundaries, and they are probably indeed designed, not so much for administrative convenience, as to break up and supersede the traditional provincial layalties. But the North-East retains a recognisable shape; it is Manchukuo minus the territory which has gone to the Mongol Autonomous Area. It is the only one of the six areas that has a munitions industry of significant size, and its troops form the backbone of the Communist armed strength in China. It is the region of which the strategic and economic keys were handed to Stalin at Yalta by the heads of the British and American Governments, and it is now the base of Soviet power within China—a power which can be directed against deviating Chinese Communists as well as against non-Communist forces.

SIMILARITY

The situation is curiously similar to that which existed in the opening years of this century, and the similarity was some time ago pointed out by no less a person than Stalin himself.

"For forty years," he declared, in an address to the Soviet people on the surrender of Japan in September, 1945, "the men of the older generation have waited for this day. And now this day has come." In other words, Russia, under him, had avenged the defeat Tsarist Russia had sustained at the hands of Japan in 1905, had wiped out the hateful memory of the capitulation of Port Arthur and the massacre of Russian warships in the Tsushima Straits, and had restored to the Soviet state its rightful inheritance from the past.

It was indeed a little old for anyone with a knowledge of Russian history that the Communist Dictator should speak thus; for the activity of the Bolsheviks in 1905 was anything but helpful to the winning of the war against Japan; and in much more recent times the former Russian policies of expansion in Manchuria and Korea, which clashed with the Japanese expansion and thus led to the Russo-Japanese war, were classified as "imperialist". But the formal claim to continuity with the Far Eastern policy of Tsarist Russia should, at least, have warned western statesmen in good time of postwar Soviet aims in this part of the world. Soviet Russian actions since the collapse of Japan CRussia a-m tx. . . . . have indeed followed in remarkable manner the lines laid down by the precedents of Tsarist Russian Expansion, with Communism as a supplementary means of pressure and influence.

THE PIVOT

For more than half a century Manchuria has been the pivot of Far Eastern politics. Fundamentally it remains so today, even though the Manchurian question may appear to have been settled for the time being. Geographically Manchuria has been since 1860 a north-eastern salient of China projecting into Russia's Siberian territory, and the weakness of China has exposed it to the pressure of the southward-slanting Russian expansion across Asia to the Pacific. At the same time Manchuria, together with Korea, formed the part of the Asiatic continent most accessible to powerful and expansive Japan. Thus Manchuria became a bone of contention between Russia and Japan. Before 1905 it was all Russian, then it was virtually divided between the rivals until 1931, when the Japanese took over the whole country and set up their puppet state of Manchukuo.

All this time Manchuria remained ethnically Chinese and, with its development by Russian and Japanese enterprise, its Chinese population constantly increased until today it is as great as that of France. By the end of the Pacific war it had become the one part of China with a really developed system of railway communications, electric power and modern industry. Its recovery was a major war aim of the Chinese Government, not only for the sake of reuniting with China a territory ethnically Chinese and recognised by the Allies as rightfully belonging to China, but also because the industrial equipment created there by Japanese capital was to be China's main asset for postwar economic progress.

RUSSIA' UNDERTAKING

In the secret bargaining of the Big Three at Yalta, the claims which Russia made against its prospective ally China were greater than those advanced for the future peace settlement against Japan. They were granted to Russia in the cynically worded treaty which provided that Stalin's claims to the pre-1945 Tsarist Russian holdings in Manchuria were to be enforced, whether China consented or not. It was obvious that China would not voluntarily grant fresh concessions of sovereign rights which it had been the aim of Chinese foreign policy for a generation to recover. In the end, however, faced with the united front of the Big Three, China signed a treaty conceding Russia's claims in return for a Russian promise to render China "support and assistance to be given fully to the National Government as the Central Government of China."

The manner in which this undertaking was kept is one of the grimmest jokes of contemporary history. In the help given to the Communists and in the obstruction of the agencies of the Government they were pledged to "support and assist," the Russians merely followed the familiar pattern of their behaviour in Eastern Europe. What was unique in the Russian occupation of Manhcuria was the systematic looting of the country's industrial installations—a course of action which was directly at the expense of China as such, whether it was to be in future under Communist or non-Communist rule.

"WAR BOOTY"

The work of removing industrial plant and machinery was taken in hand as soon as the Russian troops took over from the Japanese it had evidently been planned long beforehand, but there had been no hint of the Russian intention, and both Chinese and Americans were taken entirely by surprise. The American Reparations Commission subsequently estimated the value of the direct loss at 858 million dollars and the total damage, including deterioration at over 2,000 million dollars. The Russians claimed all transport and industrial installations created by the Japanese in Manchuria as "war booty" though international law had previously been unacquainted with the doctrine that every piece of machinery in a country was the property of a liberating ally.

From the angle of Communist theory also the Russian action in Manchuria was without justification, for it had previously been held that the properties of imperialist capital were liable to confiscation by the people of the colonial or semi-colonial country in which they were situated, and it had been China, not Russia, which had suffered from Japanese invasion and domination.

HOLD OVER MANCHURIA

Russian action in 1945 and 1946 showed a consistent policy of establishing a complete economic control over Manchuria. Even after the pick of the Japanese Manchurian industrial plants had been removed to the Soviet Union, what was left was still the most important group of industries on Chinese soil, and included a number of mines which were in any case irremovable. The Russians offered to transfer part-ownership of these to the Chinese Government on condition that they were operated by Sino-Soviet companies under Soviet management. The Chinese Government, which did not recognise Russia's title to the properties at all, declined to accept the terms but its consent was only of secondary importance, as the administration on Manchuria was so firmly in the hands of the Chinese Communists; arrangements for securing control of Manchurian economy could henceforth be made with authorities which were not only obsessed with the idea that Russia could do no wrong, but were also depended on Russian permission to arm

Continued on Page 6

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Socialist Release

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and 42 other Socialists, who were sentenced to two months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each on June 23, have been released. The Government feel that the ends of justice would be served by the period of imprisonment already undergone. It is an unfortunate necessity that the Government have thought fit to go back on the decision of the court of law for there is too much of tendency to defy the law and get away with it. Recently Delhi has been a scene of number of illegal processions, hartals and hunger-strikes. If people can defy law in the Capital itself and get away with it the Government would soon become the laughing-stock of the whole country. If any law, ban or restriction is indefensible, amend it or scrap it altogether, then there would not be any awkward retreats like these. The Socialists must also decide on what plans they are going to carry on their agitation. If it is on the constitutional level, they cannot go on defying bans and making a show of strength of provoking the Government in using force. Pseudo-Satyagraha and defiance of law are as much potent as bombs and rifles, if not more. Any constitutional Government must suppress such agitations. It is in the interest of the Socialists also to teach people to respect law, for who knows they too may come in power one day. The stage of violent or non-violent agitation in the Indian politics has passed, except for the Communists. The time is for constitutional opposition, where the weapon to overthrow a government is the ballot-box.

No Solution

Mr. M. Nagarajan, Secretary of the Karaikal National Congress, has done well to submit a memorandum to Baron Castro and M. Holger, the "International court observers", who are in that French settlement on a visit. Mr. Nagarajan has emphasised, as he should have done, the deliberately tendencious and outrageous statement issued recently by the French Overseas Ministry to the effect that the four settlement other than Chandernagore were determined to remain in the French Union. If this is to be the background of the fortnecoming referendum, what reasonable assurance can there be that the referendum will be fair and free? Nor is that the only mischief the statement has wrought. It practically constitutes firstly a justification of all that the local French authorities had done in the past suppress free propaganda and expression of views and, secondly, an unmistakable encouragement to the French authorities to continue with the same policy regardless of all obligations about the fundamental bases of a referendum. And the "International Court Observers" have been furnished with facts and instances to prove how the authorities are working vigorously in terms of their Government's encouragement. We do not know, however, whether the memorandum will prove effective. But one thing is clear: it is that French policy in action goes counter to the assurances given by M. Schuman of cordial friendliness and understanding being the principles of French policy towards India, particularly in the matter of the problem of French settlements this country. What is even more clear is that the present policy as demonstrated in actual practice will not solve any problem for any length of time.

Facing Food Shortage

Commenting on the report that Lord Boyd-Orr had recommended a weekly fast as an economy measure, a correspondent in a mofussil newspaper writes that this is a doubtful economy since fasts always are followed by feasts and over-indulgence. This is not necessarily true. Even the reference to the sunrise-to-sunset fast of the Ramzan month which the writer makes, applies more of his own limited circle of friends than to all who observe the fast. If one is fasting as a measure of food economy, there need be no over-indulgence after the fast. Of course, there is much to be done to convert the traditional domestic outlook--Poor fellow, he has eaten nothing since yesterday, so let us give him a good feast to make up for it—which has to be sternly put down. We would suggest in view of all the obstacles to cutting out a meal a week that the effort should be concentrated on non-rationed food twice a week instead. Instead of mixing this, that and the other with wheat or rice, why not have pure rice and pure wheat while you can—say, for two or three days—and have pure sweet potatoes on the other days or pure tapioca or pure banana? Moreover, if those who can afford it, switched on as often as they could to a nut-and-fruit diet, this would leave more of the rations to go round among the people who find it hardest to change their diet and who might easily get into the habit of over-eating once they are on unaccustomed food—which will only complicate the food problem. Psychologically, it is unwise to fix people's attention too much on that which is in short supply because it will only increase their appetite for it. The persuasions to eat substitutes are, in a way, so many instances of pandering to prejudice. When the need arises, men have been known to eat all sorts of things rather than die of starvation. In India itself, so many things that used to be common on the middle-class menu in pre-war days have gone out.

Action At Last?

It is some satisfaction to note that the Indian Government is moving in the matter of restoring West Bengal to Law and Order. Despite suggestions in section of the West Bengal press that the Provincial Government has the situation well under control there, it will be difficult for the impartial observer to accept this complacent view. It is natural that the men on the spot should be anxious not to admit defeat and it is well-known that in India in the past this kind of attitude has lulled people into a false security. But things in Bengal have gone long past that stage. There is nothing wrong in having an administration taken over by the Centre when it needs to be so taken over. There is much to be said against glossing defects till it is too late. From another point of view Bengal subpatriots might console themselves with the view that Central intervention is necessarily temporary and will have to give way to Provincial administration once normal public life is restored. In spite of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose's fulminations, no Bengali would prefer the spread of Communist influence to the taking over by the Centre. The first would mean an extinction of all that cultured Bengal values; the other would be a move out of the present anarchy into a glorious revival. The Centre will probably be guided by Pandit Jawaharlal's impressions and information after his visit to Bengal. There should be no delay that is not absolutely necessary.

Weapons In Reserve

Someone has said that one does not regret not having uttered something but one often wishes that one's bright remarks had remained unsaid. Mr. Gopala Reddi, Madras Finance Minister, refused to listen to press criticisms of the Advertisement Tax. In saying that the tax was not meant to curb the Press, the Finance Minister gratuitously went on to add that the Government had other acts in its armoury which it could use to the same purpose but the Advertisement Tax was not one of them. Naturally since if it was, it could not have been classed among "other weapons". The ability of the Government to curb the Press is not doubted though it will prove rather more difficult than Mr. Gopala Reddi seems to think. Mr. Reddi was also rather hasty in describing the newspaper as a luxury and he knows this very well that it is not because there have been occasions when even the Government has had to seek the help of the Press. However, the Madras Press asked for trouble when it employed the language of threat to get the Advertisement Tax rescinded. Only a Government Minister is expected to be as responsible in his speech as pressmen are in their writings.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Sale Of Foodstuffs

As far as I know there is a restriction in the license of the Hotel Keepers and the Eating Houses that nothing meant for consumption of human beings can be kept open without proper cover to protect the eatables from the contamination of flies and other insects. But I find that many sweetmeat shops do not take these precautions. Even the Railway Stall contractors do not keep the eatables properly covered. If you visit the Bhayya shops selling hot milk you will find that they keep open the milk and many flies fall and die in the milk. The dead insect are coolly collected and thrown out and the infected milk is sold to public. The sale of foodstuffs by these hawkers must also be prohibited.

—V. S. MANI.

Overcrowding In Trains

Here is the summary of the correspondence that passed between me and the Railway Administration, Local and Central on the subject of the overcrowding of Local Trains since March for the information of the public in general and the travelling public in particular:

More than half of the overcrowding passengers consist of ticketless travellers. To these are added beggars and hawkers. The following irregularities worsen the situation:

1. Tickets are never clipped at the entrance.
2. Trains are not thoroughly checked or inspected and women compartments are never checked at all.
3. Inspecting staff is quite incompetent, indolent and inadequate.
4. Inspecting staff should not have the privilege of collecting fares from the ticketless travellers but such persons should be reported by them to the next station staff who will make recoveries from them.
5. Every season ticket should bear a passport photo duly attested by the Identify Officer.
6. Ticketless travellers should be punished with three ordinary fares
7. Ordinary tickets should be neatly holed bearing the No. of the Inspector and the time of the inspection to avoid re-travel on the same.
8. At every station there should be a fencing between the two lines preventing passengers to get down from wrong sides.
9. There should be turn-stiles outlets at every gate of all the big stations.
10. There should be shuttle service between short distance stations.
11. Departures of trains should be so manipulated that short distance passengers should not unnecessarily overcrowd the long distance trains
12. Travelling Magisterial courts should be introduced and defaulters should be summarily tried and punished.

The Railway Authorities have accepted almost all of the above suggestions and are trying to put some of them into operation and have postponed others to a future date. Such postponement will cause heavy loss to the Government.

—KESHAVRAO DIGHE.

Housing Idea

The rate at which the Bombay Government seems to be going with their Housing Programme, it seems that the housing shortage is likely to last for another ten years. What happened to the scheme which Minister Nanda had himself advocated some time ago? He had suggested that every employer should be asked to pay Re. 1 per month for every employee he had. This would bring at a conservative estimate Rs. five lakhs for Bombay city alone. The Bombay Government could contribute an equal amount and the Central Government could do the same. With Rs. 15 lakhs every month to spend the Government could put up buildings fast and the number of homless & inadequately housed people would diminish fast. With Mr. Nanda giving up the housing portfolio the plan seems to be put into the cold storage. Some enterprising official ought to rescue it or the Government ought to explain why such plan could not be put into practice

—A HOUSE HUNGRY.

In the OPEN AIR

In this era of uncertainty and insecurity there is something very comforting about the almost clockwork regularity with which Nature shows us her wonders. Every year we are able to wait with confidence and know that we shall see the same seasonal flowers coming into blossom at approximately the same time. Every year we await the arrival of the Monsoon and watch for the appearance of the thousands of plants which have only been waiting for the first rains to cool and soften the thirsty earth to spring up in all their freshness. Perhaps the most wonderful are the ferns, which seem to die away completely in the dry, hot months. But they also are only going through a period of rest, and within the first week of the wet weather—it almost seems after the first strong shower—Maidenhair and Silver Fern and many others send up their tender fronds from every wall, every roadside bank, and even from the cracks in the bark of the trees. Ferns are, of course, flowerless plants and they reproduce themselves by means of the spores which are developed on the undersides of the leaves, as well as, in many cases, from runners which send their roots down into the earth at intervals to give rise to new plants around the parent plant.

—D. R.

MAIDENHAIR FERN.

GOANS OUT OF HINRICH'S SHIELD FOOTBALL

Tatas' Goal In Second Half Gives Them Solitary Goal Victory

BOMBAY, Sunday:

Tata Sports Club just managed to oust Goan Sports from the Hinrich's Memorial Shield Football Tournament by a solitary goal scored in the Twelfth minute of the second moiety.

Although the Tata side were favoured with more of the exchanges they seem to have lost their scoring touch this season, of course Peter Ferrao was not there to lead the attack, but Menezes lead the attack. Balan had many fine openings down the left flank but he failed to time his shots. He invariably sent the ball into the goalkeeper's hands.

For Tata's Thingalaya had a cosy time in goal, but Papen and Shetty once again kept the Goans away from goal and their performance today was much improved. For the Goans, Walter D'Souza saved consistently well and the only goal he let go could never have been saved at all. Vaidya and Bonnie D'Souza impressed in the defence.

With the first half proving unproductive, Tata's strove hard for an opening and they set their minds on gaining the all-important goal before it was too late and the elusive goal came in the twelfth minute of the second period when Balan, who wended his way down the left flank sent in a fine centre which Basil Menezes tapped into goal from close in giving the Goan goalie no chance at all to save.

The Goan team at no stage troubled the Tata goalie and Papen and Shetty stood up well to the few sporadic raids that were attempted by the rival forwards who tried to gain the equalizer, but these were few and none too dangerous. Tata's again played the game out and ran off winners.

The Teams:— TATA S.C. A'—Thingalaya; Setty, Papen; Ananthram, Krishnan, Damodar; Perumal, Anwar, Menezes, Braganza, Balan.

GOAN SPORTS 'A'

Walter D'Souza; G. D'Costa, A. Vaidya; Raul, Bonnie D'Souza, R. Tavares; Mendes, Fenelor Almeida, F. D'Souza, M. D'Souza, L. D'Costa.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Sunday:

Indian Gymkhana were in scoring mood and registered no fewer than four goals against their rivals Bombay City, who also scored three goals. The goalgetters for the winners were Raghwan two, Sundaraj and Krishna one each. For the losers A. Abraham, H. Abraham and Alexander scored.

In the other game in the second division of the Harwood League Rainbow Sports beat Khandoba Vijay by two goals to nil. Iswar Rao scored both goals.

The results of the other matches were as follows:—

MUSRY CUP:— Kandoba Vijay 'B' 2 (Khandu 2) Block Dynamos 1 (Anthony).

FIFTH DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE:— Little Flower A. C. St. Stanislaus H.S.O. Ahmed Sailor 1 (Ibrahim) SIES 1 (Hirjee).

GOLWALLA WATERPOLO LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Sunday:

The Golwalla Waterpolo League was resumed this Sunday at the Golwalla Baths and four matches were decided.

The following were the results:

Golwala 'B' 8 (H. Thanawalla 2, Unwalla 3, Patel 3)

Young Swimmers 'A' 0.

Macabbi 'B' 8 (Ellis Meyer 2, Eze Meyer 5 Benjamin 1) Backbay Baths 0

Young Swimmers 'B' 3 (Shah 1, Bhatia 2) Golwalla 'C' 0.

Boat Club 6, (Dalal 3, Shroff 2) Cusrow Baug 1, Lakdawalla 1).

CHANDARANA INVITED BY E. PUNJAB T. T. ASSN.

BOMBAY, Sunday:

The East Punjab Table Tenis Association has, it is learnt, invited the National Champion (Uttam Chandarana of Bombay, to participate in their open tournament which is to be held at Simla in the third week of this month. The invitation is very likely to be accepted by Bombay star player, in which case Chandarana will not be able to play in the Brothers' Club Invitation Tournament which is scheduled to be held immediately after the present Byculla YMCA Table Tennis Tournament concludes.

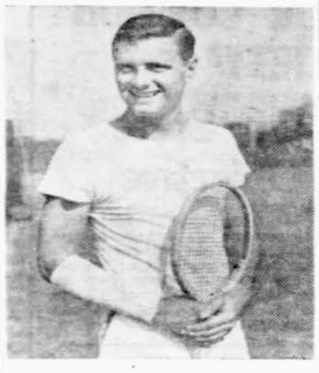
HAZARE AGAIN IN

MANCHESTER, July 3 (PTI-Reuter)

V. S. Hazare, Rawtenstall's India professional, gave another all-round performance for his side in their Lancashire League match with Hasligden last afternoon. He contributed an undefeated 37 to the team's total of 159 for seven declared and then took seven wickets for 58 runs.

The match ended in a draw with Hasligden's last pair at the wicket. Hazare has scored 676 runs with an average of over 60 since joining Rawtenstall and has taken 60 wickets.

WIMBLEDON WINNER AT FIRST ATTEMPT



Ted Schroeder, 27-year old Californian businessman who won the singles title at Wimbledon. His final match was against Jaroslav Drobny, from Czechoslovakia, whom he defeated at 3-6, 6-0, 6-3, 4-6 and 6-4.

BYCULLA Y.M.C.A. TABLE TENNIS

K.H. Kapadia Recovers To Win Second Round

BOMBAY, Sunday.

There was very little of interest that happened, when this evening the Bycula Y. M. C. A. Open Table Tennis Tournament was continued. Most of of the matches ended in easy victories for the fancied players.

The match that attracted the most attention of the fairly good crowd, consisting mostly of competitors, was the one in which K. H. Kapadia, one of the "old brigade", had to bring out all he knew to pull out of a bad first game predicament against N. S. Daver. The ex-national champion found himself down 12-19 at one stage in this second round encounter, but by brainy manoeuvrings he forced his opponent into making mistakes and gradually decreased the margin.

Endowed with those rare qualities of fighter that are even rarer in Indian players, K. H. ultimately won the game after fifty points were played. Overcoming this initial setback, K. H. never gave his opponent any chance in the second game and kept his rival at seven in the second and last game.

In the only other match of even slighter interest, Gaonker disposed of a useful player in U. S. Bangera in two straight but close games.

The following were the day's results:

First Round

D. Somayya beat R. S. Thakker: 21-6, 21-5. H.V.Barwe beat G.B.Kotian: 21-5, 21-18. K.H.Kapadia beat M.H. Desai: 21-10, 21-3. M.M.Samuel beat K.V.Shah: 21-17, 21-16. S.V.Gaoker beat U.S.Bangera: 21-18, 21-19. P. Kumar beat M.I.Parker: 21-16, 21-9. J. D'Silva beat M.M.Sicka: 21-9, 21-13. N.D.S.Rao w. o. Baldev Singh. S.B. Jog w. o. K. N. Shah. D. H. Varde beat D.K.Banaji: 21-14, 18-21, 21-18. G. Reuben beat V.G.Bijur: 21-15, 21-18. I. A. Laljee w. o. Rusi Panday. N. S. Daver beat B.M.Vakil 21-14, 21-13. R.N.Samuel beat Radhakrishna 21-12, 21-16. N.R.Desai beat A. Benn: 21-14, 21-19. D. N. Bhatkal beat J. Vaterwala: 21-13, 23-21.

Second Round

K.H.Kapadia beat N.S.Daver: 26-24, 21-7. G.Reuben beat N.R.Desai: 21-16, 21-17. D.Somayya beat M.M.Samuel 21-11, 21-11. P.Kumar beat N.D.S. Rao: 21-7, 21-11. S.V.Gaoker beat S. B. Jog 21-13, 21-15; N.V.Barve beat J. D'Silva: 21-16, 21-11. I.A.Laljee beat R.N.Samuel: 21-11, 21-19. D. N. Bhatkal beat D. H. Varde: 21-12,21-16.

SPORTS JOTTINGS *By R. C. H. Carter*

M. C. C. May Tour India In 1951 Winter

The M.C.C. are determined that England players shall not have the excuse of being tired from too much cricket before Australian tours in future. That is why the next Australian tour of England has been switched from 1952 to 1953. The Indian Board of Control have been advised that the possibility of a tour to India, including a visit to Pakistan and Ceylon, will be explored for the winter of 1951-52, instead of 1952-53 as previously proposed. In addition, the next visit of India to England has been brought forward from 1953 to 1952.

The tour programme for the next five years is: 1950, West Indies to England; 1950-51, M.C.C. to Australia and New Zealand; 1951, South Africa to England; 1951-52, M.C.C. to India, Pakistan and Ceylon (proposed); 1952, India to England; 1952-53, No tour; 1953, Australia to England.

Mann's Mistake

Even the best of cricketers, like the English Test captain, Mann, are not immune from making mistakes over the rules of the game. When Mann declared the English innings closed at Lord's for 313 for nine wickets, he was quite unaware that he was infringing the rule that expressly excluded declarations of this sort on the first day of a three-day Test match. No harm was actually done by this illegal declaration since the New Zealanders did not lose a wicket at the close of play.

Mann has expressed both his regret over the incident and his delight that no advantage accrued to his side from his mistake. As for the New Zealanders, they made no complaints at the time and their Manager, Jack Phillips, has made the comment one might expect from such a sporting side. "In playing according to the spirit rather than the letter, Hadlee is doing exactly what the New Zealand Cricket Council would like him to do and I don't think this matter should worry anybody."

When Denis Compton Was Scorecard-seller

Youth got its chance last week when a young Lord's scorecard-seller, Fred Titmus, aged 16, was suddenly called upon by the Middlesex captain, "Gubby" Allen, to fill a vacancy in the Middlesex XI against Somerset. And the youth justified his selection; this 16-year-old last-minute choice helped Gubby Allen to put on 34 for the eighth wicket, and he cracked two fours off Tremlett and another off Wellard in most businesslike fashion. His total of 13 was among the best in the Middlesex side and the deputy skipped, Robins, was delighted with him.

Allen, who was last out, made 91 to prove that his eye had lost little of its old keenness. When Titmus came in to partner him, Allen must have recalled that match back in Whitsun 1936, when another former scorecard-seller came into the team to fill a vacancy caused by injury. The youth was 18-year-old Denis Compton. He went in last, helped Allen wrest first innings points from Sussex, and thus embarked on his glorious career.

Amour Drake Disappoints

Amour Drake, whom the Aga Khan tipped after the Derby as the probable winner of the St. Leger, has badly blotted his copy book by finishing only fifth in the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamp. The filly Bagheera (Bouillon), winner of the French Oaks, won by a length from Mr. Jack Hylton's Royal Empire (Britt), who, after a photo finish, was adjudged to have beaten Springfield by a short head for second place.

This defeat of Amour Drake is bound to have its effect on St. Leger betting and may result in a much bigger field than was at first anticipated for the Doncaster race in September next.

The Aga Khan duly won the Irish Derby with Hinduston, this being the second successive win of this Irish race for the Aga Khan. Hindostan and Brown Rover, whom he beat, are both in the St. Leger, and the St. Leger is the kind of race that should suit Hindostan better than did the Derby at Epsom for example.

The other Asian racehorse owner, the Gaekwar of Baroda has been having winers lately with Mighty Mahratta, Fol Ami and Vasant, the latter two being winners of the important handicaps, the Northumberland Plate and the Newbury Cup. These two races represent an unusual double for one stable, and after all this it was a little surprising to hear that the Gaekwar had terminated his connection with Fred Armstrong, who has trained his horses since he began racing in Britain. In future the Gaekwar's horses will be under the care of T. H. Carey at Epsom.

The big boxing venue, after much talking in boxing circles and the Press, seems now to be settled in favour of the White City Stadium. The date will be September 6 and the fight between Bruce Woodcock and Lee Savold.

Lohia And Partymen Released

SENTENCES AND FINES REMITTED

Govt. Say They Are After No Political Advantage

NEW DELHI, July 3, (P.T.I.):

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Socialist Leader, and forty two others who were sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment on June 23 last, were released this afternoon from Delhi Destrict Jail.

Announcing the decision earlier today, a communique issued by the Home Minister, Government of India to-day emphasised that it had never been the Government's policy to make any political advantage out of the transgressions of their opponents nor did they feel that in such cases the accused persons should be punished more severely than what vindication of law and authority demanded.

The communique added that the Government after a review of these cases on merits considered that the ends of justice would be served by the period of imprisonment already undergone and had therefore, decided to remit the remaining part of their sentences and the fines imposed on them by the Court.

Dr. Lohia was arrested in Delhi along with 45 others on May 25 under the Punjab Public Safety Act for leading a procession and demonstrating in front of the Nepalese Embassy in contravention of the District Magistrate's order on May 21, banning meetings and demonstrations in New Delhi.

Dr. Lohia and 42 others were sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default to a further period of two weeks' simple imprisonment by the City Magistrate on June 23. Three persons who pleaded not guilty to the charge were acquitted.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

The following is the text of the communique: "The Government of India have considered the case of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and other persons who were convicted of the breach of the lawful orders of the District Magistrate of Delhi in connection with "Nepal Day."

"The so-called reasons for such breach have been given by the accused in court. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has explained the position relating to these orders in is press conference held on June 29, 1949.

"It must be emphasised that the continuance of these regulations for holding f public meetings and taking out of processions is necessary in the interests of peace and orderliness of the capital city, the population of which has increased enormously during the last five years and consists of heterogeneous elements some of whom are anti-social.

"The number of meetings held and the nature of the speeches delivered however, indicate clearly that such regulations have never been used by the Government to stifle political opposition or to ban their activities. It has never been the Government's policy to make any political advantage out of the transgressions of their opponents nor do they feel that in such cases, the accused persons should be punished more severely than what the vindication of law and authority demands.

"After a review of these cases on merits the Government consider that the ends of justice would be served by the period of imprisonment already undergone and have, therefore, decided to remit the remaining part of their sentences and the fines imposed on them by the court."

FUTURE OF BOXING IN U. S. UNCERTAIN

By Cornelius Ryan, U P A Foreign Sports Editors

NEW YORK (UPA): On the surface, professional boxing in the U.S.A. seems to be in its best shape in several years, but closer examination reveals that the sport may instead be heading for one of its worst periods.

Restoration of Rockey Graziano to good graces, clarification of the American lightheavyweight situation, establishment of a firm promotional group with great resources all this would seem to be good for boxing.

But there are flays. Graziano began his comeback against one Bobby Claus, an elderly boxer who was knocked out nine times and outpointed four times in his previous 18 matches. Rocky knocked Claus out, of course, but not before this fourth-rather had floored Graziano. Rocky won no added public support by his choice of such an opponent, and lost prestige when he was knocked down by Claus.

Graziano had been mentioned as a possible September or December middleweight title challenger; now his manager insists Rocky won't be ready for good foes until next summer. The public may lose interest by that time.

Jake LaMotta stirred no grat excitement when he beat Marcel Cerdan for the world middleweight title, largely because of Jake's close tie-up with known gangsters and racketeers. Jake swears he will reform and be a model for young boys.

Joe Maxim won the U.S.A. 175-pound crown from Gus Lesnevich, but it was a dull bout. And world champ Freddie Mills of England, frantically ducking Lesnevich, Moxim and any other contender, has killed interest in this division.

The new International Boxing Club, monopoly promoters, have shown some amateurism in their handling of the Cerdan-LaMotta and Walcott-Charles fights, suggesting it will be a long time until they are skilled enough to control boxing with the firm hand of a Mike Jacobs.

Charles did himself no good in winning the heavyweight title over Walcott All who saw the fight over television were impressed by its dullness. Charles is the best of a mediocre lot. Few Americans will pay to see Ezzard against Bruce Woodcock or Lee Savold.

And the paying fan is the important man in boxing.

CYCLING IN POONA

Dastur Girls High School Monopolises 2-Mile Race

POONA, July 3 (PTI)

Students of the Dastur Girls High School were to the fore in a two-mile cycle race for women held to-day by the Poona Wheelers Mall.

The first three places went to the students from this school with Miss Gulnar A. Irani winning the race in six minutes and 33 seconds. The next to finish in order were Najoo H. Patel and Pilloo M. Irani.

In a similar event held for boys under 15, D. D. Agarwal and K. Ludade of Saraswati High School finished first with V. Y. Soptal running second and third respectively.

The results of the other three races held to-day were as follows:

25-mile race for Novices

D. L. Tatpal first, V. J. Jadhav second, V. Lutade third. (Time: one hour twenty minutes).

15 miles open roster

S. Wagmars first, G. Satarkar second, J. S. Kamble third. (Time: 45 minutes).

10 miles race for school boys over 15

P. A. Chenoy first, D. Muthada second, T. Pawar third. (Time: 31 minutes).

RAJAJI NAGAR'S INAUGURATION

First Step In Bangalore City's Development

BANGALORE, July 2. (PTI): A planned industrial town is springing up on the western fringes of Bangalore city. The first developed zone, called 'Rajaji Nagar' after India's Governor-General, who inspected the spot when he visited Mysore in May, will be inaugurated by the Maharaja of Mysore tomorrow. The Maharaja will also open the first factory built on the area—The Kirloskar Electric Company factory.

The development of this industrial suburb is part of the plan to improve the city of Bangalore. Although first conceived in 1923, it was not until 1945 that the scheme was taken on hand and a rupee one-crore plan sanctioned. The main purpose is to shift all factories from within the city to this suburb where they will be dispersed in a planned and a co-ordinated manner. Government are encouraging such movement by granting sites to the factories at concessional rates and providing other amenities.

Madras number five, (Industrial suburb two—Bangalore). The first thousand acre zone that is fully laid out consist of two parts.

BADMINTON AT SIMLA

NATIONAL RIFLES CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

SIMLA, July 3 (UPI)

Nine matches were decided on the opening day the National Rifles Badminton Championship, Simla. The results were as under:—

LADIES OPENING SINGLES

Mrs. Tejwant Singh beat Miss Chawla 11-1 11-3.

Miss Usha Sood beat Miss Richard 11-1 11-3.

Miss Ahuja beat Miss Jasbir 11-7 5-11 11-6.

MEN'S OPENING SINGLES

P. S. Gill beat J. R. Likhi 16-17 15-7 15-5.

Mukhan Singh beat R. S. Thakur, 15-8 15-9

B. C. Sharma beat Dr. Amrit Nath 15-12 5-11.

MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES

C. P. Kapur and Nair beat Rajeswar Kapoor and Sehgal 15-7 15-7.

Kuldip and Jowhar Khanna beat Bhupinder and Mangal 15-15-9.

MEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES

D. P. Wanchoo (scratch) beat R. S. Thakur (plus) 15-7 15-9.

The Plague Advisory Committee of the West Bengal Government in a report to Government stated that 49 persons out of 347 admitted in Campbell Hospital died during the plague epidemic – from March to June.

In the Day's Sport

TABLE TENNIS
Byculla Y. M. C. A

6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. First and second rounds of the Upper Half of the Third Quarter of Men's Singles.

7.30 p. m. to 9 p. m. First and second rounds of the Lower Half of the Third Quarter of Men's Singles.

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

5-45 p.m. St. Francis Goan's vs. Burmah Shell (Hinrich's Shield).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.

4-30 p.m. Youth's Cluo vs. B.B. and C.I. Rly 'B'.

5-40 p.m. Volkart vs. Little Pioneers

GIP Rly. Ground

4-40 p.m. St Xavier's H.S. 'B' vs. Antonio D'Silva (Fifth Division Harwood League).

Stop Press

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE

TRIVANDRUM, July 3 (PTI): A co-operative college, the second of its kind in India, was opened this evening in Trivandrum by Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria, Minister for Food and Fisheries, Government of Madras.

FORMER INDIAN TEST PLAYER KARDAR AT TOP OF BOWLING AVERAGES

Middlesex And Yorkshire At The Head Of County Cricket Table

LONDON, July 3 (PTI-Reuter)

THE positions in the county cricket championships table including matches which ended on Friday, are:

Played, won, lost, drawn, no decision, first innings lead in match lost, first innings lead in match drawn, points respectively.

Middlesex	13	6	0	7	0	0	4	88
Yorkshire	12	6	1	5	0	0	4	88
Worcestershire	11	6	3	2	0	1	2	84
Glamorgan	12	5	1	5	1	1	3	76
Gloucestershire	12	5	3	2	2	0	0	60
Warwickshire	12	4	3	4	1	0	3	60
Essex	13	4	4	5	0	0	2	56
Kent	13	4	8	1	0	1	1	56
Northamptonshire	12	4	4	4	0	1	1	56
Derbyshire	12	4	6	1	1	0	1	52
Somerset	12	4	8	0	0	1	0	52
Surrey	9	3	2	4	0	0	3	48
Sussex	10	3	3	3	1	1	1	44
Nottinghamshire	11	3	4	3	1	0	1	40
Lancashire	13	2	5	6	0	0	3	36
Hampshire	10	1	6	2	1	1	0	16
Leicestershire	9	1	4	4	0	1	0	16

FIRST CLASS AVERAGES BATTING

(Qualification 12 completed innings average 42.00).
Innings, notouts, runs, highest innings, average.

L. Hutton	26	4	1680	201	76.36
J. Hardstaff	19	4	1115	162*	74.33
John Langridge	26	3	1619	234*	70.39
R. T. Simpson	22	5	1157	200*	68.05
G. H. G. Doggart	22	4	1214	219*	67.44
J. V. Wilson	17	4	830	157	63.84
M. Donnely	20	4	1019	206	63.68
C. Washbrook	13	1	739	141	61.58
J. G. Dewes	22	2	1119	204	not out 55.95
F. T. Brentice	21	1	1108	161	55.40

BOWLING

(Qualification forty wickets average 23.00).
Overs, maidens, runs, wickets, average:

A. H. Kardar	280	127	472	40	11.80
L. Jackson	421.5	110	965	63	15.31
D. V. P. Wright	291.4	61	961	60	16.01
H. L. Hazell	349.3	134	684	40	17.10
M. G. Tremlett	351	94	830	44	18.86
R. T. D. Parks	547.3	157	1326	70	18.94
R. Howorth	502.2	159	1043	54	19.31
C. Gladwin	438.2	119	1067	55	19.40
J. A. Young	679.2	264	1277	65	19.64
W. Wooler	521.2	147	1256	63	19.93.

Oxford's Surprisingly Bad Fielding

CAMBRIDGE'S GOOD SCORE IN VARSITY MATCH

LONDON, July 2 (PTI-Reuter)

Cambridge helped by the generosity of Oxford, who failed to approach their usual fielding standard, scored 339 for eight wickets in the University match at Lords to-day. Oxford, the only team to beat the New Zealanders so far and favourities for the 'Varsity match, may have thrown away their chance of beating Cambridge by their erratic fielding. During the day Oxford put six catches on the turf and missed one easy run out and Cambridge could feel well satisfied with their total. The Oxford side contained three overseas players in two South Africans, C. G. Van Ryneveld (Captain) and M. B. Hofmeyr, and the Indian test player, A. H. Kardar

KARDAR IMPRESSES

Before tea Kardar with varied peace bowled his left arm deliveries so accurately that only 23 runs were scored off his first 25 overs. He was undoubtedly the best Oxford bowler and during the day he altogether bowled 45 overs 19 maidens for 75 runs and three wickets. Van Rynevelo was a little erratic with his leg breaks at first but he settled down to bowl steadily. He brilliantly caught and bowled one batsman and caught another.

M. H. Stevenson, Cambridge's top scorer, battled two hours, 50 minutes and hit seven fours in his 70.

The best bowling performances today in the county matches came from Dick Howorth, Worcestershire's slow left arm spin-bowler, against Northamptonshire at Kettering. Coming on when the opening pair appeared to have put Northamptonshire on the way to a good score he caused a complete breakdown by bowling nine overs for one run and four wickets before lunch. Although Freddie Brown, Northants captain, spoiled his figures a little with two fours in one over, Howorth gained the final figures for the innings of 21 overs 15 maidens 18 runs and seven wickets. The highest score of the day was put up by the Hampshire batsmen, Gilbert Dawson, who scored 154 not out against Nottinghamshire at Nottingham. Dawson, who was born in Yorkshire and went to Hampshire from Phosey St. Lawrence, the Bradford League Club, from which Herbert Sutcliffe and Len Hutton came, scored his second century of the season in four and a half hours. Altogether he was at the wicket five and a half hours and his one six and 21 fours.

American Zone Of Davis Cup

HAVANA, July 3 (PTI-Reuter).

Armaando Vega (Mexico) defeated Jose Aguero (Cuba) 7-5, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2 here yesterday in the first round of the American Zone Davis Cup tie.

The second singles match between the Mexican Rolando Vega and the Cuban Juan Weiss was suspended because of darknes with the Mexican leading 6-4, 0-6, 6-0, 5-5. The game will be finished tomorrow.

Rolando and Armando Vega (Mexico) will play against Jose Aguero and Juan Weiss (Cuba) in tomorrow's doubles match.

Mankad Almost Certain To Get His 'Double'

DISMISSES WORRELL WITH FIRST BALL

MANCHESTER, July 3 (PTI-Reuter)

With twelve matches still to play it now seems that Vinoo Mankad, Castleton Moor's India professional, will get his hundredth wicket and thousandth run in his first season with the Central Lancashire League Club. On Saturday he scored a classical 126 in 85 minutes and his third century of the season to bring his total runs so far up to 848 with an average of 70.66. He hit 13 fours, three sixes and one five and his exhibition so delighted the crowd that they gave him a collection of over £21.

The previous Saturday Mankad bowled Frankie Worrell, Radcliff's West Indian professional with the fifth ball of this first over and to-day again against Radcliff, Mankad got Worrell's wicket from his first ball. Worrell was caught at coverpoint. Twenty-one runs were hit off Mankad before he took his second wicket and afterwards he had a most inspired spell to capture a further five wickets for 12 more runs and would have had a total of eight wickets for 33 runs had an offered catch between taken.

He finished with an analysis of seven wickets for 47 runs and with his seven wickets for 50 in the midweek cup semi-final competition, which Castleton Moor won handsomely, he is now only 23 wickets short of his 100. His 77 wickets have been got at the cost of 11.46 runs each.

MOTOR CYCLING IN SWITZERLAND

Britishers Win 10 Out Of 12 Events

BERNE, July 3 (PTI-Reuter): Freddy Frith, riding a Velocette, won the the Berne Grand Prix motor cycling race for 350 c. c. machines here yesterday and altogether British riders carried off ten of the first twelve places.

Frith covered the 21 laps, a distance of about 95 miles, in one hour seven minutes six seconds at an average speed of approximately 85 miles per hour.

Bruno Ruffo, of Italy, riding a Guzzi, won the 250 c. c. event when he covered the 18 laps in one hour zero minutes 7.2 seconds.

Italy also won the 125 c. c. class race when Nello Pagane, riding a Mondial, crossed the line first.

ASSAULT STAGES COMEBACK

NEW YORK, July 3 (PTI-Reuter)

Assault, America's champion three-year old thoroughbred of 1946, made a great comeback to win the 58,700 Dollars Brookly in Handicap at the Aqueduct Track yesterday beating Vulcan's Forge by three quarters of a length with Flying Missel third. After winning the triple crown (Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes and Delmont stakes) in 1946, Assault, by Bold Venture out of Igual was returned in February last year after an injury and sent to stud. He had a tune up race recently and yesterday carried 122 pounds to victory in the rich Brooklyn race.

MADAME SUN YAT SEN BACKS REDS

"GREATEST ERA IN OUR LIFE"

Address At Communist Rally In Shanghai

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2, (PTI-Reuter).

MADAME Sun Yat Sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic and sister-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang kai Shek, has issued a statement hailing the Communist victory in China, Communist-controlled Peiping Radio said today.

The broadcast, heard here, said Madame Sen attended a twenty-eighth anniversary rally of the Communist Party in Shanghai on Friday and gave a message which was read to the crowd.

"A NEW LIGHT ON EARTH".

According to the broadcast, the statement said: "This is the greatest era in the life of the Chinese people, their complete vocory is already in view. "This is the new light on earth. This is the high tide of victory flowing to every port, and the people's movement in all countries rises up everywhere".

Although she is a sister of Madame Chiang, who is high on the Communists list of "war-criminals", and of Madame H. Kung, wife of the former Nationalist Cabinet Minister, also on the list, Madame Sen's public support of the Communists had been foreshadowed by earlier statements.

As long ago as 1946, she demanded withdrawal of United States military supplies and troops from China, then the Communist Party "line".

Last January she rejected Nationalist pleas that she lent her considerable influence to the Kuomintang Government's peace efforts.

One thousand people attended the Communist rally at which she appeared, the Radio said. The main celebration was in Peiping, where 30,000 people heard the Communist leader, Mao Tse Tung and other speakers.

Syrian Army Stronger Than Iraq's

DAMASCUS, July 2, (PTI-Reuter). The newly elected Syrian President, Field Marshal Husni Es-Zaim, is pushing Ahmed with number one priority his programme of strengthening of the army. He has already officially claimed that the army is now stronger than that of Iraq.

NEWS BRIEFS

(Compiled from PTI, UPI and UPA despatches)

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's crack flier, "The Diplomat," en route from St. Louis to New York smashed into the rear end of a freight train in Altamont (Maryland) on Sunday killing the engineer and fireman of the passenger train.

* * *

Railway operations in Berlin were almost normal on Sunday when the first inter-zonal passenger train since the end of the strike last week left the British sector for Cologne. Goods traffic, already running on Saturday, was fully resumed.

* * *

A Japanese promoter has erected a 15-foot copy of the Statue of Liberty at a busy inter-section of one of Tokyo's downtown avenues. The base of the statue is for rent for advertising. The promoter said that the statue cost 200,000 yen or 500 dollars. He estimated that advertisements would net 100,000 yen monthly.

* * *

A survey on Sunday showed that heat, traffic and other accidents have claimed the lives of 142 holidaymakers early in the second day of the Fourth of July week-end. Unofficial tolls showed that at least 78 persons were killed in traffic, seven died of heat, 37 drowned and three died in plane crashes. Miscellaneous mishaps took 17 lives.

* * *

MINISTER WARNED

A Methodist Minister who has exposed a series of East Alabama floggings said on Sunday that he had been warned that his name was now on "the whipping list". The reverend Luther Brown told state officers that the warning was given him at a prayer meeting.

* * *

Nine Communists have been convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months by the Special First Class Magistrate of Cannanore. The Magistrate also directed them to execute a bond of Rs. 200 each with two sureties each for a like sum to keep the peace for a period of one year.

* * *

The Madras Government is considering a scheme of the provincial housing committee envisaging the building of 42,00,000 houses at a cost of Rs. 980 crores in twenty years in the rural areas of the province, announced Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Minister for Housing, in the course of a broadcast talk from Madras.

* * *

A proposal to abolish the grant of special pay in addition to the substantive pay for the same post is being considered by the Assam Government, it is learnt.

* * *

MINERS' THREAT

Twelve thousand mica labourers in Mewar area would go on strike if the present Rajasthan Government did not implement the industrial award granted by the previous Government, said the President of the Rajasthan Mines Labour Association in Jaipur on Sunday.

I. L. O. Session Concludes

GENEVA, July 3, (UPA): The International Labour Organization ended its 32nd Annual Conference yesterday on a note of strife between East and West.

Polish delegate Jan Stanczyk strongly criticized the Resolutions Committee for rejecting his government's proposal to increase the worker's representation in the organization. The proposal also called for a reduction of "chief industrial states" on the ILOs governing body and for the removal of "obstacles" to the development of labour legislation in colonies. Stanczyk also protested against the Committee decision to refer the Polish proposal for equal pay for men and women to both 1950 and 1951 conferences for a "double discussion" and said that he wanted it referred only to the 1950 conference for a "single discussion."

In 3-1/2 weeks' work, the 51-nation assembly adopted three international labour conventions and revised five others. The most important convention is the that giving workers collectively. The conference adopted a burget of $ 5,983,526 for 1950, the largest in its history. It authorized the ILO to develop the "expand programme" in line with President Truman's plan to aid underdeveloped areas. The OIL's part in this aid will take the form primarily of manpower, training and migration development.

CONTINUATION OF EXISTING LAWS

Travancore-Cochin Ordinance

TRIVANDRUM, July 1 (delayed): The Rajpramukh of the United State of Travancore and Cochin today promulgated an ordinance providing for the continuance of the existing laws of Travancore and Cochin in the respective territories.

Called "The United State of Travancore and Cochin Administration and Application of Laws Ordinance 1124 (Malayalam Era)" the ordinance comes into force immediately. It also provides for all officers of the Government of Travancore and of Cochin, whose services are continued by the Government of the United State, to be deemed officers of the United State.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN

Drive For Increased Membership

LONDON, July 2, (U. P. I.): The British general election champaigns are on, and parts of London activities are approaching their peak, although the date of the general election is still uncertain.

One reason for the activity is the uncertainty of the general election date. Both the Labour and the Conservative parties are determined their organisations shall not be caught napping by any surprise announcement. Accordingly they have geared up the party machines to meet any emergency. The same tactics have been adopted by the Liberals.

Door to door calls, open air meetings, social functions, special debates, outings ang a drive for increased membership are among the activities of the Labour Party. The Party claims that its membership has increased to 5,422,437 compared with 4,685,469 in 1947.

The Conservatives are prepared for the election at any time from the autumn onwards. Their membership is now 2,500,000. Door-to-Door calls are being made in all London constituencies by Conservatives also.

Conservative candidates have been chosen only about 30 remain to be adopted as prospective candidates.

U. S. GOVERNMENT OVERSPENDS

Huge Deficit Recorded In Fiscal Year 1949

WASHINGTON, July 1 (PTI-Reuter): The United States completed the fiscal year 1949, which ended yesterday with a deficit of 1,811,440,047 dollars. Mr. John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, announced today.

Final figures showed expenditure increased to a peacetime record of 40,057,107,857 dollars taking into account all outlays for foreign aid.

Revenue fell to its lowest for five years 38,245,667,810 dollars.

The deficit was about three times as great as President Truman forecast in January. It was the first time in three years that the government had overspent itself.

AMERICAN RED FREED FROM DETENTION

NEW YORK, July 2, (UPA): John Gates, editor of the Communist DAILY WORKER, was freed from the Federal House of Detention early today after completing 30 days sentence for contempt of court.

Gates, one of the 11 defendants in the Communists conspiracy trial, was sentenced by Judge Harold Medina for refusing to answer questions. Three other defendants have been remanded to jail for the duration of the trial for disorderly conduct in court.

"STABILISE PRICE OF GOLD

City Bullion Broker's Plea

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Ali Mohomed Mechlai, a Bombay bullion broker, in a statement to the Press says that world gold prices are too low and they have sooner or later to come into line with the Indian free price of gold.

"Perhaps the most striking way of bringing it to people's attention," Mr. Mechlai says, "is to say that we are faced with alternatives of either a third world war or of introducing free trade and functioning of exchanges on a gold basis."

Mr. Mechlai added that a competitive deveiuation between the various nations had followed the last world war. We should avoid that now but stabilise the price once and for all on gold.

OUR BANGALORE NEWSLETTER

SECURE PLACE FOR COMMON MAN IN SOCIETY'

Mysore Ruler On State Government's Objective

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 30.

"To relieve conditions of common man, to promote his welfare, to give him a secure place in society, particularly when he is not fit enough to carry on the burden of life, these are objectives which are well understood today and both Governments and public are realising their duty towards such persons" observed His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Asaktha Poshaka Sabha (Disabled Welfare Home) here on June 28.

His Highness said that his Government had in this as in other directions contributed to the welfare of the common man and was certain that in the coming years both Government, local bodies and public would take even greater part and a keener interest in the promotion of activities of Sabhas like Asaktha Poshaka Sabha.

At the outset, the Maharaja congratulated the Sabha on its highly useful service to those unfortunate, who, for one reason or other found themselves bereft of ordinary protection of domestic life.

Looking back on the humble beginning of the Sabha, His Highness recalled the part of his revered father (Yuvaraja of Mysore) in fostering this institution, and felt a double pleasure that it was given to him to record how steadily the activities of the Sabha had grown and how its help and assistance were ever on the increase.

The Maharaja conveyed a special congratulation to the President of the Sabha, Mr. Syed Taj Peeran, for his active part in its activities

ACTIVIEIES

The Asaktha Poshaka Sabha came into existence 25 years ago at a time when organised social service was not much advanced and organised institutions for the flow of charities in the right direction were almost non-existing. Today the Sabha is in a position to hold its own and has built a fund of Rs. 70,000. Its assets being Rs. 2 lakhs. The Sabha maintains 65 disabled and aged persons and 35 orphans. It has undertaken to start a Girls' Orphanage for which a donation of Rs. 20,000 has been made. Efforts are also being made to introduce industries for the benefit of orphans, who do not have the capacity to go up to higher studies..

ROLE OF SCOUTING.

"If scouting should spread more, and more, the movement should not entirely depend for its funds on the Government alone but must mobilise private affort and philanthropy," said Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore and Deputy Chief Scout, presiding over the annual meeting of the Mysore State Scout Council here.

Sir Mudaliar said: "If the Scout movement is worth its ideals, it should be able to reclaim the youth of the country to the ancient ideals of reverence and regard to their elders, parents and teachers and inculcate in them a sense of discipline and service."

Concluding Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar hoped that it would be possible for the Government of Mysore to provide more funds for the Scout movement in the State and that in near future it would serve as a potent weapon in the training of good citizens.

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar distributed Long Service Medals to 65 persons, who have rendered active service to the Movement for over 25 years.

DEMOCRATISATION.

An assurance that His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was eager to go to any length in the matter of democratisation, if proposals were placed before him for his consideration, was given by Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore replying to a debate on a cut motion in the Mysore Legislative Council on June 28.

The cut motion raised a debate on the system of democratisation of the Mysore Act of 1940, since 1948.

The Chief Minister, who was replying on behalf of the Government, stated that a Constituent Assembly was in existence in Mysore definitely charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for Mysore. The proper place for discussion of matters like the present one, he pointed out was the Constituent Assembly and not this House. However, he added, it was not the intention of the Government to prevent a discussion on such important subjects on the floor of this House.

PLEA FOR U. S. AID TO INDIA

N. V. Naidu Says Farmer Needs More Attention

WASHINGTON, July 2 (PTI-Reuter). —Mr. N. V. Naidu, General Secretary of the All-India Farmers' Congress, leaving here for India today, urged the United States and United Nations to allot at least 4,000 million dollars a year to under-developed countries for the next ten or fifteen years. They should also "place all their surplus industrial and technical equipment and resources at their disposal", he added.

"The United States intends to devote 4,000 million dollars this year just to place Western Europe on its own feet", Mr. Naidu said. It was essential that it and the United Nations "should spare at least a similar amount annually" for the under developed countries. He and Prof. N. G. Ranga, the Farmers Congress President, have suggested this project to top financial experts and high officials of the United States State Department and Economic Co-operation Administration here in emphasising India's urgent need for financial and technical assistance. "We also brought the special needs of India to the notice of President Truman, who was good enough to express his special interest in India development", Mr. Naidu continued.

"POINT FOUR" PROGRAMME

"It has now become clear that President Truman's "point four" programme is very modest in its scope and might be enough to develop the irrigation and drainage projects that India so badly needs. Ranga and I have been pressing the State Department and the American Treasury to arrange Government Loans. The prospects are bright for a sympathetic examination of the posibility of such help."

Mr. Naidu also investigated the possibility of sending a group of Indian farmers to the United States to study the latest agricultural techniques. He attended the meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Agricultural producers, of which he is a member, in Washington this week, and the Federation's earlier conference at Guelph, Canada.

Stalin Joins In Guard Of Honour For Dimitrov

MOSCOW, July 2 (PTI-Reuter).—Marshal Stalin tonight stood in a guard of honour for Bulgarian Premier, George Dimitrov, who was lying in state in the House of Trade Unions in Moscow.

NOTHING WORSE THAN IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Jagjivan Ram On Labour Troubles In India

NEW DELHI, July 2 (PTI): India's Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, said here today that industrial unrest in India at present was less than in many other industrialised countries of the world.

Mr Jagjivan Ram, who was addressing a meeting of the Congress workers said that Indian Labour, far sighted and intelligent that it was, had come to realise that strikes and lockouts could not in any way help in solving the various problems confronting it at the moment.

Indian Standard Code For Pickers

NEW DELHI, July 2: The Textile Stores Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution has brought out the "Draft Indian Standard Code for Pickers" for the use of manufacturers of pickers in India.

This Code stipulates conditions of manufactures of cotton and jute pickers in general, and of 4B cotton pickers and jute pickers intended to be used on plain overpick looms in particular.

The draft is being circulated among manufacturers and other interested parties for comments and suggestion. Comments will be received up to September 23, 1949 by the Director, Indian Standards Institution, Block 11, Old Secretariat, Delhi 2.

English To Continue In Sind For 5 Years

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 2: The Senate of the Sind University at its last meeting is reported to have decided to continue for a period of five years, English as a medium of instruction in all the schools and colleges affiliated to it. This decision was followed by a heated debate on the question of imparting all College education in Sindhi language alone.

The Senate also decided that Urdu should be taught compulsorily in all the schools and colleges of the province.

CHALLENGE TO U. S. CHINA POLICY

Senators To Move For Aid To Nationalists

WASHINGTON, July 2 (PTI-Reuter). —A bipartisan group of United States Senators planned today to challenge the State Department's China policy by presenting a multi-million dollar programme of military and economic aid for the Chinese Nationalist forces. Senator William Knowland (Republican, California) told a reporter a large number of both Democratic and Republican Senators would fight for an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill or for other legislation to give the Nationalists money, arms food and other supplies to continue the fight against the Communists.

The plan also calls for an American Military Mission to China similar to the one sent to Greece. Senator Knowland said no American fighting troops would be sent to China, but the Mission would advise the Nationalist armies and supervise use of the military and economic aid.

DISMANTLING OF NAZI SHIPYARDS

Hamburg Press Opposition

HAMBURG, July 2 (PTI-Reuter).

A violent campaign has begun in the Hamburg press against the dismantling of the Blohm and Voss shipyards, where many of Germany's warships and liners were built. The dismantling has been going on for a long time but four of Hamburg's five newspapers have launched bitter attacks against the imminent blowing up of the concrete slipways and the foundations of the big overhead cranes. As practically the same wording and the same pictures have been used by the four newspapers, British quarters regard the campaign as carefully planned, with the intention that it should coincide with agitation in north Rhine-Westphalia against the dismantling of prohibited industrial plants.

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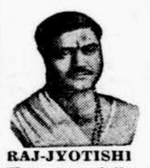

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NRISINGHA KAVACHA:—It cures all sorts of female diseases (Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, Dismenorrhoea, Menstrual troubles, pain in abdomen) and saves from devil and evil spirits etc. Price Rs. 7-5. Special for speedy action Rs 13-9 Super-special with life-long effects Rs. 63-9.

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RUSSIA AND THE FUTURE OF CHINA

Continued from Page 4

themselves from captured Japanese war stocks.

On the magnificently unpatriotic attitude of the Chinese Communist leadership to the looting of Manchuria, a book recently published in America (David J. Dallin, "Soviet Russia and the Far East," Yale University Press, 1948) justly comments:

"If the Chinese Communists had possessed a shred of the independence so many experts used to allege they had, they would have joined in the general indignation against the Soviet action in Manchuria. As a matter of fact, not one word of protest, not even the slightest criticism of the Soviet operation, was voiced by the Chinese Communists.. The loyalty of the Chinese Communists to the Soviet Union was put to a severe test and proved unswerving".

As a result of the gifts of China's sovereign rights presented to Russia by Britain and the United States at Yalta, and the subsequent "war booty" seizures of Manchuria's main resources the Russian grip on Manchuria is now as tight as the control commonly exercised by a colonial power through a formal protectorate. This Russian domination of Manchuria is today the main restriction on Chinese national sovereignty, and a Chinese nationalism attentive only to Chinese national interests would necessarily concentrate its energies in a direction adverse to Russia. For this reason, if for no other, the Chinese Communists **have to carry on their intesive anti-**Western propaganda; for it is only by continually working up and intensifying grievances against Britain and America that they can keep public attention diverted from the state of affairs in Manchuria and prevent it from recoiling against the party which has connived at the creation of a new "Manchukuo".

WILL "TITOISM" DEVELOP?

There are probably elements in the Chinese Communist party which secretly resent the Russian encroachment and would like to reassert Chinese independence in all parts of Chinese territory. As the Communists become more firmly established in China south of the Wall and Manchuria becomes proportionately a smaller part of the total of Communist China, the tendency to break loose from Russia may become stronger. This is the calculation of British and American observers who would gamble on the development of 'Titoism' in China But, if the Russian policy in Manchuria has given cause for a possible anti-Russian turn among the Chinese, it has also provided formidable levers of control for Russia inside China. Tito had the advantage of full centralised control over all Jugoslav territory when the crisis came; but in China the possibilities of disruption at the first signs of deviation are far greater. The attempt to prevent the Manchurian tail from wagging the Chinese dog might be much more destructive than the present civil war. In any case Russia's course is set; the frontier of the Soviet Union is on the shore of the Yellow Sea.—THE ECONOMIST

Ethiopian Cabinet Reshuffle

ADDIS ABABA, July 2. (PTI-Reuter): A general reshuffle of the Ethiopian Cabinet was announced to-night. The announcement gave the new Cabinet as follows:

Foreign Affairs: Aklilou Habtewold;
Interior: Ras Abebe Aregay;
Justice: Tsehafe Teazaz Wolde Wuiorguis;
Finance: Makonnon Habte Zuld;
Commerce and Industry (and President of the Planning Board): Yilma Deressa;
Agriculture: Ephrem Twelde Medhin;
Health: Zalde Belayneth;
Posts and Telegraphs: Araya Abebe

Karachi Measures Against Begging

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 2: The Administration of Karachi has now started its crusade against the beggar nuisance in the city.

According to this plan, all able-bodied beggars will be externed from Karachi while those crippled will be collected in a special industrial Home to be established for the purpose. This home will house 550 inmates.

THE ISSUE OF LIBERTY

The Churches In Eastern Europe

The persecution of the churches in Eastern Europe is not only the issue of power—power which the Communists refuse to share with any group—it is the issue of liberty, says the "Economist."

At the end of April, the ad hoc Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted by 34 votes to 6 a resolution condemning the Hungarian and Bulgarian governments for their conduct of the trials earlier inthe year of Cardinal Mindszenty and the Bulgarian pastors. The debate which preceded the vote showed the anxiety felt in the western world at the steady encroachment of tyranny upon all political and social and religious rights in eastern Europe.

Nor was this debate the only evidence of concern. A month before Britain had sent official Notes to Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, protesting against the systematic denial of all rights and freedoms to the peoples of the three countries. The Notes referred only to the ex-enemy countries since it is their violation of the guarantees included in the peace treaties that gave Britain the opening for intervention. But the conditions at which the British Government protested in March and which have again been the subject of criticism at the United Nations, exist in varying degree wherever "people's democracies" have been set up.

The issue is essentially one of power. The Communists cannot admit any rival centre of authority. No competing allegiance must obstruct the citizen's absorption into the collective totality. The British Notes spoke of the attack upon civil, legal and religious rights, but the political issue is virtually settled. All rival political organisations have been absorbed in the various "Fronts" and where pale shadows of former parties linger on—as in Czechoslovakia or Poland—their leadership has been completely purged. The strongest struggles now turn on the only institution still capable of engaging men's deeper loyalties and of offering—by its mere existence—a mortal challenge to Communist power.

ATTACK INTENSIFIED

In the last six months the attack upon Christianity has been intensified throughout eastern Europe. The Catholic Church has inevitably been the target of the most strenuous opposition since it is the church of the majority of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and has the allegiance of minorities in Soviet Germany, Rumania and even Bulgaria. But Protestant sects have recently fared little better. The imprisonment of the Protestant Bishop Ordass accompanied the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary and a week afterwards, fifteen Protestant pastors in Bulgaria were exposed to the farce of a "trial" before a People's Court.

Only one religious communion has escaped attack—the Orthodox Church—and the reason is significant. By tradition the Orthodox Churches are national churches to the fullest degree and have tended to share with Russian Orthodoxy the character of great subservience to the government.

Since the Communists revived the Orthodox Synod in Moscow in 1943, they have attempted—with some success—to maintain a small disciplined Orthodox Church in Russia and to give "most-favoured-Church" treatment to the autocephalous Orthodox Churches in the Balkans. For instance, in Rumania, a million Uniate Catholics —Catholics in communion with Rome but practising the Orthodox rite—have been driven into the Russian Orthodox Church by every sort of pressure, including the transfer of their property and the imprisonment of their bishops and most of their priests.

SCHOOLS IN DANGER

The favoured treatment accorded the Orthodox Churches is not a peculiar quirk of Soviet policy. It fits into the general pattern of their attack upon religion in eastern Europe. In the long run, the Communists believe they have nothing to fear from the competing allegiances of religious faith. They believe that the Marxist version of scientific rationalism will dispell all "medieval superstitions" and that the good life on earth in the Communist community will banish man's "immortal longings."

The only important strategic position to seize—in this longer perspective—is, therefore, the school. In the last four years, the schools have been nationalised in Slovakia, eastern Germany, Bulgaria, Rumania, and last summer—in the teeth of Cardinal Mindszenty's violent protests—in Hungary. Today, the church schools in Bohemia and Moravia are in danger, and, although religion is still taught in the public schools in Poland, the teaching of Communist orthodoxy in all save the religion periods encroaches steadily on the old pattern of education.

Since all Catholic or Protestant youth movements have been absorbed by the State, and the censorship of books and of papers is either complete or growing more severe, the Communists feel that the future is theirs. They see their chief difficulties in the attitude of the religious bodies here and now, in the time that must elapse before they will vanish through the disaffection of the young.

"NEW ORDER"

To meet these difficulties, the ideal solution for the Communists would clearly be that the various churches should quietly agree to conform to the pattern of the old Orthodox Church at its most subservient. In other words, they should accept without fuss the status of departments of state.

The Communists do not wish to precipitate an open war against the churches. It is not simply a question of their faith in a Communist future and their belief that time is on their side. They are in every country a small minority working to erase most of the familiar political and social landmarks and produce a "new order" in the smallest space of time. They cannot afford the luxury of avoidable opposition. They, therefore, do not want the agonies and splendours of martyrdom. The case of Cardinal Mindszenty proved embarrassing at home and abroad.

What the Communists long for is a church that will keep quiet and support the regime, a church as well under control as was Russian Orthodoxy under Pobiedonostzev, and in order to bring about such a state of affairs they are attempting to legislate the desired pattern into existence. The law "to guarantee freedom of conscience and religion" published in Sofia at the end of February is a significant document. It gives a picture of the Communist view of the place of church in society (until, like the state, it presumably withers away) and it may well be that the Bulgarian law is intended as an example for general use in eastern Europe. The status of the church is at present under discussion in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Bulgarian law provides the probable pattern.

AIMS OF LAW

The aim of the law is briefly to hand over the governance of the church to the state—through "a governing board responsible to the state"—and to ensure the complete allegiance of pastors and priests (Article 9); to give the state power to remove all ministers who "work against the democratic regulations of the state" (Article 13); to stop all church appeals and addresses contrary to state regulations (Article 16); to forbid the mention of all state authorities or leaders in church services except in forms permitted by the Minister for Religion (Article 19); to transfer all hospitals, welfare centres, kindergartens or other charitable properties to the state (Article 22); to forbid all communications with lay or religious officials and institutions outside the country except by permission of the Minister (Article 24); to prevent any religious body with its centre outside the country from maintaining missions or churches in the country (Article 25); to impose penal servitude on all who use churches for political propaganda (Article 30); and to submit all church statutes and regulations to the Minister (Article 32).

Even this brief outline of the new regulations is sufficient to show that no religious communion could subscribe to them and yet maintain itself as an independent centre of authority and loyalty. The Catholic Church in particular, which has always sought to avoid the identification of religion and nationalism common to Orthodoxy, could not under any circumstances accept a position which destroyed its international status.

It follows, therefore, that the two desires in Communist policy—on the one hand to avoid trouble and on the other to make religion the harmless hand-maid of the State—are fundamentally incompatible and that the clash between Communism and religion, which has grown in intensity in the last year, is unavoidable unless Communism gives up its total claim or the churches consent to become departments of State. Neither is possible, so the struggle is engaged.

PATTERN OF PERSECUTION

In this fighting phase, Communist policy conforms to a general pattern throughout eastern Europe. Its aim is to smother the religious issue under political, economic and social charges and to arraign Christians who will not submit as "enemies of the State", "reactionaries", and "lackeys of capitalist imperialism." The trials of Cardinal Mindszenty and of the Bulgarian pastors were the most complete example of this technique, the Cardinal being accused of opposition to the land reform, currency frauds and traitorous contacts with the Americans, the Bulgarian pastors of espionage for the "imperialists" and of plotting against the security of the State. But the pattern of persecution is spreading even to countries such as Czechoslovakia and Poland, where hitherto the Communists have moved with greater circumspection. In Czechoslovakia, the negotiations between the hierarchy and the government to regularise the position of the Roman Catholic Church have been in abeyance for some weeks and a number of priests have been arrested. In Poland, a violent attack on the church was published by the Minister of Public Administration in March accusing the Catholics of allowing "criminals from the underground" to permeate religious societies, of stirring up youth against the State and establishing contact with "Anglo-American agents." Since that time, the Government has organised "spontaneous" public meetings of protest against the church, arrested priests and used every possible opportunity for denouncing the "disloyalty" of the hierarchy. The vigour with which the Archbishop, Mgr. Wyszynski, has publicly refuted the charges has led many to fear that he may be exposed to Cardinal Mindszenty's fate.

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES

The use of political accusations to undermine and destroy a religious institution is not new in history. The Communists are following well-established precedents, for men of inconvenient religion have since Roman times been attacked on political as much as on religious grounds and Christians have on occasion martyred each other for the same "reasons of State." Political charges are, moreover, inevitable once the stake—be it Communist or indeed Nazi—claims total authority and allegiance. If every form of opposition is treason, those who oppose the regime on whatever grounds—be they entirely religious or purely ethical—will find that they have committed a political offence.

HELPING FOOD CAMPAIGN

Nehru's Appeal To Newspapers

NEW DELHI, July 3 (PTI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has issued an appeal to newspapers and periodicals in India to "help in popularising" the 'Grow-More-Food Campaign'.

Newspapers, says Pandit Nehru, can help in many ways, namely, by issuing incessant appeals to the public for avoidance of waste of food, by encouraging the growth of subsidiary foods and suggesting recipes for their consumption, by calling upon people to adapt their food habits to the existing situation and by asking everybody to reduce his dependence for food on the market by producing what he can.

The following is the text of the appeal.

"I appeal to all newspapers and periodicals in India to help in popularising the 'Grow-More-Food Campaing' This is a matter in which all are agreed without any difference of party or opinion. It is a matter of the utmost importance that this problem should be solved speedily.

The Government have fixed a date, the end of 1951, by which time the food deficit must be entirely covered. But there is no reason why the problem should not be solved much sooner, if only the nation so wills it.

INCESSANT APPEALS

"Newspapers can help in many ways. First of all by incessant appeals for the avoidance of waste of food. Let the public realise how criminal it is to encourage such waste.

"Secondly, by encouraging the growth of subsidiary food and calling upon people to adapt their food habits to the existing situation, more especially for those who eat wheat to give up rice.

NEW BOAC AIRLINER

NEW DELHI, July 3: A 40-passenger pressurized airliner which has been undergoing exacting tests on B.O.A.C.'s eastern routes, in changing climates and varied operating conditions, arrived at Palam Airport on Thursday and left for England this morning on the concluding stage of its 26,100 mile proving flight. The aircraft is one of the new Argonaut fleet which B.O.A.C. will shortly introduce on the India-England and India-Far East routes. Powered by four Rolls Royce engines, it has a crusing speed of 340 miles per hour and a feature of its lay-out is a four-seater lounge at the rear.

The airliner, which apart from a double crew, is carrryin 15 technical observers, arrived in Bombay a fortnight ago on the first lap of its proving flight to the Pacific and back. Flying on average of seven hours each day, interspersed with surveys and simulated instrument approaches at various aerodromes, it has already visited Ceylon, Singapore, Burma, Siam Hong Kong, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands. The return flight is being made via the Persian Gulf, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Greece and France. When the aircraft returns to its base, it will have collected operational data from 50 different aerodromes between London and Manila.

PARTY TO C. P. HEALTH MINISTER

A reception was accorded to Dr. Waman S. Barlingay, Health Minister, Central Provinces at Prabhuram Ayurvedic College on Saturday evening. Photo shows Dr. Barlingay with Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Bombay's Health Minister who presided on the occasion.

NEW TRADE PACT MAY MAKE JAPAN 'SOFT'

Chances Of Convertibility Clause Being Scrapped

TOKYO, July 3 (PTI-Reuter):

A new trade agreement between sterling area countries and Japan to be negotiated here on July 18, is expected to prove an important milestone on Japan's road back to her place as one of the world's ten great industrial powers and her former role as the "Workshop of Asia".

Japanese and British trading circle here hope to get, under the new agreement, an increase of £14,500,000 over the 'exchange sterling' allowed in the 1948-49, agreement which ended on June 30.

(That agreement provided for the exchange of £60,500,000 worth of goods between Japan and the sterling area). And some anticipate and almost complete freeing of sterling trade.

But much depends of the Supreme Allied Commander General Douglas MacArthur's attitude regarding the vital provision in the expired agreement covering convertibility into dollars of any sterling built up by Japan through excess of exports over imports, the trade quarters said.

MAY BE WAIVED

There is, however, a feeling among British and Japanese traders that General MacArthur, in his efforts to maximise Japanese trade and make Japan self-supporting, will not only waive the convertibility cause but cancel the convertibility provision entirely in the 1949-50 trade agreement.

The clause runs: "Sterling acquired by Supreme Commander Allied Power (SCAP) in excess of amounts which can reasonably be expected to be spent in the near future, will be convertible into dollars at regular semi-annual dates.'

The cancellation of the clause would opening the way for unlimited sterling have the effect of coverting Japan from a potentially 'hard" currency area into a "soft" one and of virtually purchases.

BALANCING PROBLEM

The 1948|49 sterling trade agreement provided for Japanese sale to the sterling area of cotton textiles, raw silk, silk royan and wool manufactures indutsrial machinery and parts, rolling stocks, paper and paper products, timber and various chemicals.

In turn it was agreed Japan would purchase raw cotton, raw wool, jute, wool waste and rags, hides and skins, cereals iron and other ores, gums and resins, crude rubber, coal, salft, oilseeds and coconut oil.

The exact balancing of £30,250,000 worth of sterling purchases from Japan against a similar amount of sales has proved both a difficult and vexing problem.

Some countries within the sterling area—India and Malaya for instance—would have liked to have been heavy buyers of Japanese capital equipment and manufactured articles respectivily.

INDIA, BEST CUSTOMER

Their requirements had to be balanced against the volume of exports from "contributing" countries such as Australia and New Zealand whose wool, hides and skins, etc., effectively countered the ever present heavy shadow of dollar covertibility. Malaya also contributed rubber and ron ore.

India was Japan's best customer in the first quarter of 1949 with purchases of Y9,527,000,000 (£6,616,000) worth of rayon yarn, spun rayon yarn, cotton piece goods and mechinery.

She was however faced to clamp down on this rate of inmorts as exports to Japan from the whole sterling area were not covering the area's imports.

The British Commonwealth participants in the agreement were Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as the United Kingdom and its colonies, except Hong Kong.

India is expected to send a strong delegation to the talks on the 1949|50 sterling trade agreement. Representatives from the British Board of Trade, Treasury, and Colonial Office will fly out from the United Kingdom. Malaya may also send a delegate while other Dominions will be represented by their trade and diplomatic officials in Tokyo.

ATTLEE CONDEMNS RED 'HYPOCRISY'

Foreign Policies Of Britain And Russia Compared

MANCHESTER, July 3 (PTI-Reuter)

PRIME Minister Attlee, attacking Communists who put their own interests above those of their country, to-day pointed to the freedom achieved by India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, as an example of British attitude towards freedom.

Referring specifically to people who go out on unofficial strikes, the Prime Minister assailed Communists and others who "do not pull their own weight, and branded them as Hypocrits."

As another example of "this Communist hypocrisy" he compared Russian foreign policy unfavourably with Britain's.

From the point of view of true Socialism, he said, Russia was one of the most backward countries in the world —a Collectivist State, but not a Socialist State—a police State, just as Russia was under the Czars.

He said he was constantly receiving hypocritical resolutions from people protesting against alleged infringements of liberty in Britain, but that the people who would suppress all freedom if they were in power use all the phrases of democracy.

Mr. Attlee said Britain believed in the right of nations to govern themselves. At this point hecklers, later escorted from the hall, cried "What about Ireland." Another called for "Civil Liberties."

FOREIGN POLICIES

Giving "another example of this Communist hypocrisy", Mr. Attlee compared the foreign policies of Britain and Russia. Burma, he said, wished to be free to govern themselves. "We were sorry, but we accepted that decision."

"India and Pakistan wished to be free to govern themselves. We sought to bring into being a single free self-governing community in that great sub-continent, but when the Indians themselves decided that there should be two separate States, we agreed and the change was effected.

"We rejoice to have these two great friendly nations as equal partners in the Commonwealth." Mr. Attlee said the same things had happened with Ceylon, "which is now a full member of this great community of nations."

Looking at the "other side," Mr. Attlee said that in Poland and Hungary only those who put Russia first and were completely subservient to Moscow were allowed to govern.

"Marshal Tito for daring to consider the needs of his own country is attacked, vilified, and boycotted", Mr. Attlee said.

Mr. Attlee said: "We have no quarrel with the Russians. We recognise their right to have the kind of Government they like. We realise that they have an immense task which will take them many years before they can reach the standard of civilisation that obtains in the West.

"But, we shall oppose resolutely any attempt to drag our people down to their level."

HOME ECONOMY

Referring to Britain's "precarious' economy, Mr. Attlee said, "we gladly acknowledge the help we have had and still have from the countries of the Commonwealth and the United States, help given in the common interest of us all."

After his speech, Mr. Attlee was escorted by a strong police guard to an overflow meeting where 3,000 people heard him call for all out general election efforts in Lancashire. There were no interruptions during this speech, which lasted fifteen minutes.

INDIA TOO FACES DOLLAR CRISIS

Need For Common Front With Britain

STERLING BALANCES POSITION

BY JOHN KINGSLEY

HIGH-level talks between the Governments of India and Britain are to open in London shortly to discuss the sterling balances position. In the article below, John Kingsley, well-known British commentator on economic and financial affairs, traces the history of India's sterling balances and earlier agreements between the two countries. He urges that India and Britain should look on the present difficulties as joint ones and should find a joint solution.

London is currently the focal point of interest in Indo-British economic affairs. After some weeks of preparatory ground work by officials of both Governments, Dr. John Matthai, India's Finance Minister, and Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the British Exchaquer, will soon be meeting for financial discussions.

The main question on the agenda is that of India's net purchases of dollars from the sterling area central reserves. The provisions of last year's agreement governing sterling releases run until 1951, but it has been reported that India will wish them to be reviewed straight away. In view of the many serious factors involved it is appropriate to consider the implications of these requests.

It is well-known that India has heavily overdrawn her agreed quota of sterling. By the agreement last summer India could count on having available up to £160,000,000 from her sterling balances during the three years ending June 30, 1951. This amount would consist of £80,000,000 then in hand during the first year, and thereafter of £40,000,000 each in 1949/1950 and 1950/1951. It includes a working balance of £30,000,000.

OVERDRAWING IN FIRST YEAR.

There is no need to look beyond the reports in the Indian Press to get the measure of overdrawing in the first year. The £50,000,000 in hand last July (above the working balance) was used up some time earlier this year. Then, after spending £42,000,000 in 10 weeks, India had to ask for prepayment of the £40,000,000 allocated for the year beginning July 1 this year. Since then there have been further withdrawals of an unknown amount, thus cutting into the 1950/1951 allotment. This is a grave situation for India and for Britain on whose productive capacity these releases make corresponding demands.

An estimate of the present amount of India's sterling balances brings home the gravity of the heavy withdrawals. When the financial agreement was signed last July, the total of the sterling balances lying in London on behalf of India and Pakistan was about £1,150,000. Lump sum payments made out were about £170,000,000 for pensions taken over for payment by the British Government and the net amount of £45,000,000 paid to Britain for surplus war equipment and so on, left in India. To this must be added Pakistan's share of perhaps £186,000,000, one-fifth of the net balance. All told then, and in accord with the financial agreement, the balances were reduced by nearly £400,000,000—before any drawings were made on the ordinary trade account.

Since last July there have been the above-mentioned withdrawals of £50,000,000 and £40,000,000 and probably some further amounts for current needs, making a figure of probably well over £100,000,000. In effect, therefore, it is safe to assume that India's sterling balances are to-day not much above £600,000,000, or a little more than half what they were a year ago.

DANGEROUS POSITION.

Is this a danger signal? In my opinion it is. In normal circumstances balances of £600,000,000 would be more than adequate. But withdrawals at this rate would use up the whole of the balances in a little more than four years leaving India with no sterling reserves whatever. This would be a matter of grave concern to India, and it is clear that her Government recognises the fact.

If, on the other hand, India wishes to keep within an annual release of £40,000,000 a year in future, what steps must be taken to ensure that the agreed policy can be carried out? It is clear that she will have both to import more cautiously and do her utmost to increase exports. One suggestion, and an Indian one, is that her purchases from Britain should be restricted to capital goods only. This, as I see the prospects, might be all right for a short time. India's industries and public enterprises need great quantities of new plant and machinery. But would Indian economy as a whole be helped? I am sure it would not—rather the reverse.

Concentration exclusively on capital goods would only add to India's present heavy task of trying to hold inflation in check. Supplying machinery and plant would put money—or spending power—into the hands of industrial and constructional workers, while the elimination of imports of British consumer goods would restrict the already short supplies of goods on the Indian market and so help to push up prices.

Britain, of course, would not like to see the pattern of its trade with India so radically upset, though it is clear that India will be unable in future to import less essential goods so freely, and this must be faced. The best solution would, therefore, seem to be for her to maintain as reasonably balanced an import programme as possible and, for the rest, to embark on a drive to increase exports to all destinations.

This question of trade between India and Britain leads to a second problem—that of hard currencies. These are wanted to pay for goods which are not covered by Indian exports to hard currency countries in the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere, notably to Belgium, Switzerland, Japan and Western Germany. The only sound way of dealing with this adverse balance, as Britain knows only too well, is to get exports and imports more into balance... But ..already India is finding that the high levels of her own internal prices are making her goods less and less competitive in dollar markets. This difficulty will be accentuated if the present recession in U.S. trade continues Further inflation in India would, therefore, be a doubly costly business.

The dollar shortage is, of course, the greatest economic problem in Britain, India and the rest of the sterling area The reserves of gold and dollars are being barely maintained only by reason of Marshall Aid. Britain is striving by every effort to reduce her dollar expenditure and to increase her dollar income. Like India, she must reduce her internal levels of prices and costs in order to make her goods more competitive in dollar markets. And one of the most useful contributions to this necessary objective is to use her resources sparingly. The dollar crisis is one which affects the whole of the sterling area, which must work out a joint solution. If the sterling area cannot live within its "hard currency' income its reserves of gold and hard currencies will disappear and it will hardly be able to function

The answer surely is for India and Britain to look on their difficulties as joint ones and then to find a joint solution. Both countries are in this serious situation together and so they should pull together in the struggle towards better times.

Hubli Newsletter:

BOUNDARIES OF LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, (By Mail):

THE suggestion that the initiative for holding a conference of the representatives of all the Provincial Congress Committees concerned for the purpose of tackling the difficult question of boundaries of proposed linguistic provinces should be taken up by the presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees themselves is made by Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress.

In a further communication on the subject raisetd by Mr. Srinivasa Rao Mangalaveedu, Honorary Secretary of the Karnatak Unfication Mahasamiti, the most representative body in Karnatak formed with the sole purpose at achieving United Karnatak Province, the Congress President says that it would not look nice if he himself convened such a meeting because he was one of the members of the Committee that had made the report on behalf of Congress.

He hopes that such a conference would be held in the long run although he must confess that the results of such confabulations could not be conclusive in the very nature of things. Concluding he opines that the agreement must be more to accept the verdict of a third party than to evolve a solution amongst themselves.

It may be recalled that Dr. Pattabhi in his first letter dated June 19 had stated that though there were difficulties in the way of the proposal bearing fruit he was sure that it would clear the way for ultimate agreement.

Mr. Shrinivasa Rao's letter which dates back to June 5, 1949, recounted how the K.P.C.C. took the initiative some months back as per the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi and veteran Congress leaders who were all for an agreed solution on the question of boundaries, how one or two meetings of Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees held at Delhi under the presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then Congress President had shown good results with the Presidents of the P.C.C.'s agreeing to appoint boundary negotiating committees and how for reasons not known the work did not make any appreciable results.

Referring to the stalemate in the movement for linguistic provinces the letter stressed that the only way for ending the same was that the various linguistic units of South India should give up their individualistic approach to the problem and sit together to evolve a solution of the boundaries question albeit of a tentative nature, thus making the demand irresistible.

The letter also had pointed out that the reports of both the Dar Commission and the Three-man Committee appointed by the Congress had only emphasised the need for amicable settlement of this complicated question.

Khan Bahadur S. Benjamin, the retiring District Collector, Dharwar referring to the food position in the district said that they had at present a stock of nearly 30,000 tons of foodgrains including Rice and Jowar and he was sure that it would suffice for the next eight or ten months.

He also disclosed that the campaign for grow more food inaugurated last month by the Hon. Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Government of Bombay was progressing well. He said already more than 16,000 acres of Government waste land had been distributed for cultivation.

As an incentive to the ryots the Government had decided that no assessment or occupancy price should be collected for the first three years from those who take these lands on lease. Last year the number of acres of such lands distributed was only 4,297.

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HUNGARY: PATTERN OF SOVIET IMPERIALISM

BY NEAL STANFORD

THIS is a case study in the strategy and tactics of international Communism. The last chapters of this story are now being written in Hungary. But the story begins in 1945, before Nazi Germany fell.

At Yalta, Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt agreed that their governments would assist not only the people of liberated Europe, but also the "people of the former Axis satellite states," to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems. They further agreed that each of the ex-enemy countries would be supervised by the three powers, acting jointly, and would be assisted in forming an interim democratic government to operate until the writing of a peace treaty.

An Armistice Agreement with Hungary had been concluded in Moscow, on January 20, 1945, with Soviet Marshal Voroshilov signing for the Big Three. Under this agreement, an Allied Control Commission for Hungary was created. The Soviet member was to be chairman, since the Red Army had fought its way across Hungary, but action was to be taken jointly by the three-power commission.

From the very start the Soviet representatives made a policy of acting unilaterally in the name of the Commission, without consulting or notifying their British and American colleagues.

The Armistice Agreement gave the Soviet High Command a firm grip on Hungary's economy. It obligated Hungary to pay reparations, to provision the Red Army, and to place factories, transport and communications at the disposal of the Soviets.

RED ARMY

The Soviet authorities did not hesitate to put their military powers to use in spreading Communism in Hungary. They took over censorship of all telegraph connections. They seized almost all of the newsprint in the country, and doled it out to deserving newspapers.

The presence of the Red Army in Hungary played its part in advancing Communist designs in Hungary. There were as many as a million Soviet troops in Hungary early in 1945 and they were withdrawn very slowly, despite protests from Britain and the United States. The USSR still has the right, under the Hungarian peace treaty negotiated in Paris two years ago, to keep troops in Hungary, the contention being they are needed to guard Soviet lines of communication with Austria. This threat of military force has been a principal instrument of Communist penetration of Hungary.

MINORITY POWER

Politically, things went badly for the Communists at first. A provisional coalition government had been set up under Allied supervision before the fighting stopped. Its nucleus was the "Hungarian Front," an underground organization composed of the Communist, National Peasant, Social Democratic, and Smallholder parties of the resistance movement. It was later joined by the Bourgeois Democratic party.

The Communists were a small minority to begin with, but they were soon reinforced by refugee Hungarian Communists, trained in Moscow, who returned with the Red Army. Among these were Matyas Rakosi, Josef Revai, Erno Gero, and Zoltan Vas. They were aided by money, propaganda literature, newsprint, and other supplies received from the Red Army. They had ready access to the Red Army command, and they soon organized into a powerful Communists fifth column.

In Budapest's first municipal election, in October 1945, the Communists were badly defeated. Rakosi immediately took off for Moscow. On his return, the Communists succeeded in getting the other parties to agree to a coalition government, whatever would be the outcome of the next election.

Those elections, held on November 4, 1945, were relatively free and orderly. They resulted in another defeat for the Communists, who got only 17 per cent of the votes, while the Smallholders party garnered 57 per cent.

THE REPUBLIC COALITION

In January 1946 a republic of Hungary was established, and on February 1, 1946, Zoltan Tildy of the Smallholders party became President. The Prime Minister was Ferenc Nagy, another Smallholders leader.

However, in accordance with the pre-election agreement it was necessary to distribute cabinet posts among the principal parties in the coalition, which were:

The Communist Party: dominated by Soviet agents.

The Social Democrats: the non-revolutionary Marxist party, generally known as "Socialists," which first co-operated with, and then was absorbed into, the Communist Party.

The National Peasants: A radical agrarian party, ideologically acceptable to the Communists, and considered by many as merely a wing of that Party.

The Smallholders: A progressive democratic farmers' party with an anti-totalitarian philosophy, which became the "right wing" of the coalition government.

The important post of Ministry of Interior, which controls the police and security agencies, was to have gone to a member of the Smallholders party. However, on direct orders from Moscow the post was assigned to the Communist Party.

PROGRAMME OF POWER

The Communist Minister of Interior, taking advantage of the anti-fascist sentiment in the country, began labelling anti-Communist officials of the government and army as "fascists". These men were discharged and replaced by Communists.

Members of the Smallholders party, as was to be expected, were the principal victims. Twenty-one Smallholders deputies were charged with conspiring against the government. Moscow intimated that harmonious Soviet-Hungarian relations depended on the removal of these men. They were finally expelled from the Smallholders party.

The Communists formed an alliance with the National Peasant party and the Social Democrats, and this bloc gradually took control of the coalition.

At the same time, they continued working to disorganise the Smallholders party by promoting internal dissension. For exemple, they sponsored the so-called "O Group" within the Smallholders party. This group proceeded to cooperate with the Communists.

STRIKES AND INTIMIDATION

The Communists organized strikes and threatened other strikes. They had gained control of the major labour unions in the country through agreements with the Social Democrats particularly the transport workers' union. The unions were used to intimidate the non-Communist members of the Cabinet. Since the police were controlled by the Communists, they could not be relied on to maintain order.

These strikers were coupled with the first open attacks on Hungary's religious organizations. On June 28, 1946, the Soviet Chairman of the Allied Control Commission, without consulting the British or American representatives, and in violation of the Yalta agreement, demanded the dissolution of certain religious organizations, mainly Roman Catholic. The charge was that they were acting against the security of the country.

SPLITTING THE OPPOSITION

With Moscow and the Red Army backing up the demand, the Hungarian government complied, but only after the majority Smallholders party had split further over this question of appeasing Russia. That split further weakened the Smallholders party, as the dissident members were expelled.

The Communists also acted to weaken the country's economy. An unfavourable trade agreement consigned a large part of Hungary's exports to the Soviet Union. Moscow continued collecting war booty and reparations by taking whole factories and factory equipment to the USSR.

The Red Army's requisitions for support resulted in a growing deficit in the national budget. Finally, in January 1946, the Communists got control of all economic ministries with the appointment of the Moscow-trained Communist, Zoltan Vas, as chief of the Economic Supreme Council.

THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE

On January 5, 1947, the Ministry of Interior issued an official communique charging several members of the Smallholders and other anti-Communist parties with planning an armed conspiracy against the republic. Several members of the Smallholders party, thus accused, were dropped from the party, arrested, and put on trial. Bela Kovacs, secretary of the Smallholders party, was also implicated, but as a member of Parliament was immune to arrest.

The Communists immediately began clamouring for his expulsion from the party so that he could be arrested. The Soviet authorities, however, moved in quickly, seizing Bela Kovacs on the absurd charge that he was plotting against the Soviet Army. This was done without the knowledge of the British or American members of the Allied Control Commission, who later protested that it was a gross violation of Yalta. The Soviet Union ignored the American and British protests.

Meantime, Ferenc Nagy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, was doing his best to keep the coalition working to prevent even more direct intervention by the Soviets into government affairs. He was being pressed not only by the leftists in Hungary, but also by Soviet Ambassador Pushkin, who complained about the 'cold" attitude of the Hungarian government toward the USSR.

The farcical nature of the alleged conspiracy was disclosed during the trials, when one of the accused, Palint Arany, declared in court that the "confession" he had signed implicating himself in the "conspiracy" had been obtained from him under torture in prison. The trial was immediately interrupted and Arany was removed. He appeared in court severals days later, a broken man. At the end of the trial, several of the alleged conspirators were sentenced to death, others to prison. Later, another group of 25 "conspirators" was also sentenced to prison.

Following these trials, the terror campaign subsided for a time, and Prime Minister Nagy, who had yielded to so many Soviet demands, went on a vacation to Switzerland. In his absence the Soviet Chairman of the Allied Control Commission notified the Hungarian Cabinet that Bela Kovacs testimony had implicated Nagy in the "anti-Soviet plot."

PREMIER PUSHED OUT

The Cabinet, with Rakosi presiding, decided to ask Nagy to return at once, but at the same time his office was raided, his files seized, and his confidential secretary, Dr. Kapocs, was arrested. Meanwhile, Nagy's three-year-old son was being held a hostage.

Nagy, will in Switzerland, was informed that if he resigned, his son would be safely "returned," but that if he came back to Hungary he would be arrested himself. Nagy resigned after his son had been delivered to him at the Swiss-Austrian border.

The Hungarian Cabinet was reorganized and more pro-Soviet members brought in. American and British protests on Soviet interference in Hungarian affairs, and demands for investigation, were rejected by the USRS. A campaign was begun to "legalize" Communist control of Hungary through a rigged election.

FAKE ELECTIONS

That campaign, in the summer of 1947, was extremely bitter. Afraid to risk free elections, the Communists resorted to fraud and intimidation openly. Two Hungarian Communists, Harkas and Kadar, were sent to Rumania and Bulgaria to study the methods of conducting the sort of elections the Communists had successfully used in those countries.

Meanwhile, the Communists did everything possible to embarrass the opposition parties and leaders. They infiltrated the printing staff of the Freedom party paper and prevented its publication. Through their skill at parliamentary procedure, they were able to block the party's leader, Sulyok, from speaking in the National Assembly. They beat up the Independence party leader, Pfeiffer, in full view of the Communist dominated police, so badly that he was hospitalized for a long time. The Communist newspapers, meanwhile, blanketed the nation with reports of how quiet and orderly everything was.

The most flagrant abuse of the electoral campaign was the disfranchisement of qualify voters of the Communists. Lists of eligible voters were drawn up government authorities under the supervision of the Communists. Published on August 18, 1947, these left out whole blocks of the city of Budapest, while listing on it hundreds who had died long ago.

Protests were immediately made. The Smallholders newspaper 'Kis Ujsag' exposed the fraud, only to have that entire issue confiscated. It later printed the names of qualified but disfranchised voters; that issue also was confiscated before it could reach the streets. Finally, on election day, August 31, 1947, whole truck loads of Communists were rushed from one place of voting to another, and voted as often as time permitted.

REDS VOTED OUT

The election results showed how little appeal the Communists had for the Hungarian people. Despite all the frauds in voting, the ballots cast for the Communists and the rest of the leftist bloc still showed very little gain. The Smallholders party suffered a loss, as was to be expected, but the real gainers were the parties opposed to the coalition. These opposition parties won nearly 40 per cent of the total vote; two years before they had garnered only about 2 per cent.

The election was immediately denounced by right-wing members of the Social Democratic and Smallholders parties. The Smallholders party, in fact, scheduled a meeting to debate the desirability of a formal protest. But as the day for the meeting approached, the left-wing members of the party sent telegrams to the right-wing members announcing (untruthfully) that the meeting was postponed. The right-wingers finally learned of this attempt to keep them from attending, and the resulting indignation nearly led to violence. President Tildy, himself, had to intervene to prevent trouble.

In the end, only two protests were filed against the election—one by the Bougeois Democratic party and one by the Calvinist Church. Later it is reported, the Bourgeois Democrats withdrew their protest under the threat of having newsprint for the paper cut off.

NEW CABINET

A new Cabinet was formed on September 24, 1947. All coalition parties were represented, although three positions previously held by Smallholders Party members were abolished. Dinnyes, an opportunist Smallholders party member, continued as Prime Minister, but he remained a complete puppet. The two deputy Prime Ministers were Matyas Rakosi, the principal Communist in Hungary, and Arpad Szakasits, a left-wing Social Democrat.

The three parties in the leftist bloc had 73 per cent of the posts. The Communists Party which despite all the fraud, had received only 22 per cent of the popular vote, got 33 per cent of the Cabinet posts. That proved quite adequate for complete control, as events soon showed.

A reign of terror against Pfeiffer's Independence party now started. The party headquarters were raided and its parliamentary mandates were protected. Finally, Pfeiffer who had been pleading his case before the courts, fled the country after Prime Minister Dinnyes suggested that he "retire" from public life. Shortly thereafter, the funds of the party were confiscated, and its leaders resigned. The party went out of existence in November 1947.

PURGING THEIR ALLY

Having eliminated the Independence party, the Communists next began an offensive against its ally the Social Democratic party, demanding expulsion of its right-wing members. On July 12, 1948, the social democratic party, already weakened by purges, voted to merge with the newly formed Hungarian Workers' (Communist) party.

This was followed by another purging of the army and civil service. Anti-Communist officers and employees were suddenly accused of speculation or malfeasance, and disappeared quietly from the scene.

FREEDOM ENDS

Now the Communists moved in on the freedoms of speech and press. A Government decree of September 23, 1947, provides that books, periodicals and journals may be printed only with the permission of the Ministry of Interior. Decree No. 34, promulgated in December 1947, provides for as much as five years imprisonment for anyone who, in the presence of two or more persons, utters a statement that might disturb political or economic order or endanger international relations; the truth of the statement is not necessarily a sufficient defense. These decrees violate the Hungarian Peace Treaty, which states that "Hungary shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Hungarian jurisdiction without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedom including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting."

These decrees also violate Law 1—1946, the basic law of the Hungarian Republic, which declares in its preamble that free expression of opinion is one of the rights of man.

While the Communists were seizing control of Hungary by fraud, terror and trickery, the Soviet Union was helping to keep it weak, bankrupt and defenceless.

Moscow's exploitation of Hungary may be summarized in terms of four major avenues towards penetration and domination: (1) the stripping of the Hungarian economy through looting, reparations, and requisitions; (2) the seizing of various enterprises under arbitrary interpretation of the Potsdam Agreement, the Peace Treaty and other documents; (3) the establishing of specially privileged joint Soviet-Hungarian copanies (4) the securing of control over Hungary's foreign trade

This is the record of the techniques and tactics of Soviet imperialism as they have been directed to exploiting and subjugating Hungary. It is a story not only of what can happen, but what has happened, to other small states in the path of an aggressor. And it is a lesson to what remains of the free world.

THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

TOCSIN OF LIBERTY

Rung by the State House bell of Independence Hall, Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, today is the 133rd anniversary of American Independence.

No Attempt To Oust Mamdot

LIAQAT DENIES ALLEGATIONS

KARACHI, July 2 (PTI-Reuter).—Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan today refuted allegations appearing in a section of the Lahore press that he took a loan of Rs. one lakh from Mumtaz Daultana and that he went to Lahore in January 1949 at Daultana's instance in order to oust the Mamdot Ministry in favour of one desired by Mumtaz Daultana.

In a statement today, the Prime Minister said: "These allegations are completely false, malicious and mischievous. I regret that any of my countrymen should have resorted to such mean tactics. I may also add that the insinuation that I had anything to do with the resignation of Mumtaz Daulatana from the presidentship of the Provincial Muslim League is equally baseless."

FOOD PROBLEM DUE TO PARTITION

Kidwai's Call To Voters

ALMORA, July 3, P.T.I.) Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, India's Minister for Communications told a public meeting here today that the general elections would be held in the country in a year and a half when people would be free to vote for those whom they thought would remove their present day troubles.

The last general elections, the Minister said, were fought by the Congress on the independence issue and people voted for it. The results was achievement of India's freedom. In the next general elections the socialist, the Communist, the Hindu Mahasaba and the Congress would be contestants and the people would have to decide which party could give them plenty.

"If you think that the Congress will not be able to fulfil pledges for better ing your lot you should certainly not vote for it", he said.

Mr. Kidwai exhorted the people to judge which party was capable of implementing the pledges given to them to secure their votes.

Referring to the present day shortage of food stuffs and other necessities of life, Mr. Kidwai said that it was not altogether proper to criticise the Government on that score. The division of the country, he added, resulted in passing away from their hands certain places which were surplus in foodgrains and which were feeding deficit areas in undivided India.

Mr. Kidwai said there was a feeling that some Congressmen took undue advantage of their position. Such men, he added, should not be allowed to remain in the Congress as their action was responsible for defaming the organisation.

REDS' GAME EXPOSED

M.P's Disclosures About London Dock Strike

LONDON, July 2 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. Robert Mellish, Member of Parliament for the Dockland area of Rotherhithe, is passing on "disclosures" about the present London dock stoppage to the Home Secretary for action by M. I. V (Secret Service).

He told a reporter today that "disclosures" made by seven London dockers to himself and three other members of Parliament last night showed that the "Trade Union loyalty of the London dockers is being exploited by the Communist element". He believed there was "an organised attempt to disrupt the country's economy".

Mr Mellish told a meeting of dockers today that members of the crew of "the beaverbrae", one of two Canadian vessels round which the dispute centres, had begged him and other members of Parliament who visited the ship, "to call on London dockers to stop this senseless politically inspired dispute".

MIXED GRILL

By Grumbler

ROYAL Commissions are proverbially famous for discovering what everyone knew before. True to tradition, a Royal Commission on the British Press has discovered that there is no evidence to show that newspapers are subjected to great pressure from advertising and other interests.

Newspapers lie, in Britain, as elsewhere. But it is not, however, anything so simple as newsmen being paid to deliberately write lies. Newsmen are fallible. They are credulous, like many others. Truth and its pursuit are not easy. It requires competence, training and opportunities to discover the truth, to sift it from a mass of untruths, half-truths and mere irrelevancies, to extract it from sources which are subject to ignorance, prejudice, partiality, self-interest and a hundred other causes and motives which obscure it. Truth is often a matter of perspective. Its presentation requires judgment. Often it also requires courage.

Indian newspapers are not, generally speaking, staffed with men of the "required degree of competence" and the necessary continuity of experience. Yet, how well our boys compare in accurate observation, faithful recording and correct reportage! One has only to look at the feature, SO THEY SAY.... run by Autolycus in "The New Statesman and Nation", to realise this.

In the issue of May 28 Autolycus has extracted sentences from several London papers of the same date (May 20) on the same subject—an ordinary item of news relating to the arrest of a person wanted by the police. Here are the descriptions of HOW IT HAPPENED.

DAILY EXPRESS:

Because the "Mad Parson" ruined so many loaves, Mr. Frederick Hilkene, who employed him as a baker.... sacked him.... While (Mr. Hilkene) travelled (home) he saw in the EVENING STANDARD a photograph of the wanted man.... "But that's the man I sacked", said Mr. Hilkene, and he told Wallington Police Station.

DAILY MIRROR:

An alert young police-constable coing a turn of plain-clothes duty was responsible for the arrest of .. the "Mad Parson".. The policeman saw a man reading the "wanted" notices outside a London police station.. and shadowed him to his lodgings.

DAILY HERALD:

Three detectives entered a bed-sitting room.. and walked over to a sleeping man....

DAILY MAIL:

Two plain-clothes policemen.... knocked at the door of a room. All they heard was the singing of canaries. The officers burst in. Lying in bed, reading a book—"How to Keep Canaries'—was.... the "Mad Parson."

NEWS CHRONICLE:

The police made a purely routine visit. They did not expect to find Allen...

Another Royal Commission will have to be constituted to find out how so many different and completely contradictory accounts of a simple incident, can be published. The Commission will have to be composed of expert psychologists.

DIVISION OF PUNJAB ASSETS

Implementation Body Meets

LAHORE, July 3 (PTI).—The meeting of the West and East Punjab Implementation Committee was held here yesterday morning in the West Punjab Civil Secretariat.

The Chief Secretaries of both the Punjabs represented their respective Governments.

The meeting is understood to have discussed difficulties arising out of the implementation of decisions taken by the Inter-Dominion Conference in regard to the division of assets and liabilities and adjustment of accounts of the pre-partition Punjab.

The meeting, Associated Press of Pakistan reported, was held in a cordial atmosphere and agreement is stated to have been reached on several points at dispute.

The next meeting is expected to be held at Amritsar by the end of the month.

CALL FOR SECTION 92 IN FRONTIER PROVINCE

Maladministration Alleged: Need For Organised Public Opinion

KARACHI, July 2. (PTI-Reuter):

MR. H. S. SUHRAWARDY, ex-Premier of undivided Bengal, to-day criticised what he characterised as "attempts towards identifying one political party with the state".

"It is bad enough if you identify a party with the agreement, it is bad enough if you identify a Government with the State, but it is dangerous if you identify a party with the State", he told a press conference here.

He appealed to the press to organise public opinion "on sound lines". "Otherwise we shall be disgraced in the eyes of the world", he said.

Mr Suhrawardy called upon the Pakistan Government to repeal all Public Safety Acts in force in various provincial units or otherwise to appoint two High Court Judges to scrutinise all cases of detention made under the Public Safety Acts.

Citing a number of instances of alleged maladministration and favouritism in Northwest Frontier Province Mr. Suhrawardy reiterated his demand made recently in Lahore for the dissolution of the Frontier Province Ministry, imposition of Section 92 (a) and holding of General elections in the Province.

Declaring that the Frontier Safety Act had been "clearly utilised to suppress organising of public opinion in the Province, Mr. Suhrawardy said "extraordinary pity of the whole thing is that such ruthless and arbitary conduct seems to have the support of the Centre. Or it would appear that the Centre had been blackmailed into supporting the Frontier Government in the face of clearest assertion that the people have right to agitate against the party in power in a democratic state".

MUTT AND JEFF—Don't Worry Readers—We Can Call Them Beach Sholvels — By BUD FISHER

I'M GLAD ALL THIS SNOW CAME DOWN IN FLAKES INSTEAD OF ALL AT ONCE!
JEFF, GET A SHOVEL! WE'RE GOIN' TO WORK FOR THE CITY!
DOIN' WHAT?
SHOVELING SNOW OF COURSE!
BUT I AIN'T GOT A SHOVEL!
WELL, GET ONE!
WOT TH - WHAT DO YA EXPECT TO DO WITH THAT LITTLE SHOVEL?
VERY LITTLE SHOVELING!
AW! NOW YOU BROKE IT!
Fisher

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